











First Session  
of the  
Twenty-Fourth Legislature  
of the  
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

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Volume XXV

Wednesday, March 26, 1952.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.



T W E N T Y - F I F T H D A Y

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD  
IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C Davies, Speaker,  
Presiding.

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Wednesday, March 26, 1952.

The House having met.

3 o'clock p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: We are privileged to have representatives from various schools in the galleries to-day. There are students from the Burlington Beach School, Brookhaven Drive Public School, J. R. Wilcox School, the Roseland Public School, and we are particularly pleased to have representatives of the Clinton Street School for the Deaf. It is a particular pleasure to us to have these last-named students in our Assembly to-day.



Presenting Petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. W. M. NICKLE (Kingston): Mr. Speaker,

I beg leave to present the sixth and final report of the Committee on Private Bills, and move its adoption.

CLERK-ASSISTANT: Mr. Nickle from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presents the following as its sixth and final report:

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill No.13 - An Act to incorporate The Trustees of Massey Hall.

Bill No.24 - An Act respecting The Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 20 - An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

Bill No. 21 - An Act respecting the Town of Orillia.

Bill No. 26 - An Act respecting the Township of Toronto.

Your Committee would recommend that the following Bill be not reported, the petitioner having requested that it be withdrawn and your Committee would further recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual



cost of printing be remitted:-

Bill No.15 - An Act respecting the Town of Hespeler.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, March 26th, 1952.

(Signed) W. M. Nickle,

Chairman.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Blind Persons Allowances Act, 1951".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, for the information of the hon. members, this amendment is to remove any doubt which may exist as to the authority of this Province to give assistance under the Blind Persons Act.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act respecting an Allowance for Disabled Persons".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, with the introduction of this Bill which will provide allowances for permanently



and totally disabled citizens of this Province, we are introducing legislation which marks an important milestone in social security legislation, not only in this Province but in Canada. In my opinion, this Act will meet a need which has been overlooked in any social security program which has been adopted in the past.

It is apparent that, in many respects, this disabled group is more deserving than some of those provided for by other forms of public assistance. I am sure it is the hope of every hon. member of this House that this legislation will bring to those individuals who qualify, a sense of security which they have never known before. In addition, it will relieve those who have had the responsibility of caring for dependents who are disabled through physical or mental impairment. This is another progressive step in the policy of this Government to relieve the municipalities of welfare costs and they will undoubtedly be assisted materially in that respect because of the large numbers who are presently receiving assistance from the municipalities and who will qualify under this legislation.

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference, held in December, 1950, we outlined this program which is



being presented to the House this afternoon and we expressed the view that the Federal Government might very well consider the implementation of our suggestions, by making available through legislation, assistance on a Dominion-wide basis whereby the provinces - on a shareable basis - could enter into an agreement to provide public assistance to the group for whom we are making provision in the Bill.

We are still of the opinion that the Federal Government should participate but, recognizing the imperative need of this unfortunate group, we have decided to pioneer in this field of public assistance. I would like to make it clear to the hon. members of the House -- since this is a pioneering venture -- that it must, of necessity, in the first instance be restrictive in its application, particularly in regard to disability qualifications. I would not want to mislead the hon. members, or the public generally, as to what type or types of disabilities could be considered as permanent, until we have had administrative experience which can only be secured through practical application.

In defining a totally and permanently disabled person within the meaning of this Act, I would say that it would be one who is physically or mentally



impaired to an extent that he is unable to care for himself and is dependent on other persons. This legislation will not apply to persons who are partially disabled or are able to earn a livelihood for themselves or who would respond to rehabilitation.

We have gained considerable experience in classifying permanent disability for, under the Mothers' Allowances Act, we have at the present time approximately two thousand mothers who are receiving Allowances due to the fact that their husbands are classified as permanently disabled. It is our intention to use the experience which we have thus gained as a guide in the setting up of the administration of the Disabled Persons Act. A Medical Board will be established and the decisions of that Board will be final, but always subject to appeal or review.

I am sure that this legislation will meet with the whole-hearted approval of every hon. member of the House, and I want to commend many hon. members for the interest they have shown as indicated by the expressions which they have made from time to time in the House in connection with the provision of assistance for disabled persons.



It is our intention to use the Field Staff of the Department to serve those persons who qualify. They would be served in their own communities in the same way as those receiving Old Age Assistance and Mothers' Allowances. We intend to incorporate many of the same features respecting financial tests as are presently being applied under the Old Age Assistance program for those between 65 and 69. The reason, I am sure is quite obvious, inasmuch as this legislation provides for persons between 18 and 64 and upon attaining 65 years of age they would automatically become recipients of Old Age Assistance. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, you will appreciate that this program should be consistent and uniform - especially in connection with the treating of income.

I am very pleased - on behalf of the Government - to have the opportunity of introducing this Bill. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that as the Minister of Public Welfare, I realized there was a gap in our public assistance program and I have hoped for some time that it would be possible to alleviate the lack of security which this unfortunate group has experienced, and that these disabled would be able to attain a feeling of security and realize they are not entirely a burden upon other persons or on the community at large.



HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Mental Hospitals Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this involves one principle only, that is, the setting-up of detention units in public hospitals. As a matter of fact, I mentioned it a day or so ago in my speech on the amendment to the amendment on the reply to the Speech from the Throne. These detention units will be set up at necessary points, and chiefly for the purpose of looking after our disturbed mentally ill and mentally defective patients while they are awaiting transfer to one of our Ontario hospitals. It really saves these patients being placed in jails during that space of time.

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Public Hospitals Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment involves four principles. The first one is the deletion of the words "incurable" and "incurably ill" throughout the Act, and the substitution of the words "chronically ill".

The second is a clarification of authority to



make regulations prescribing the subjects upon which hospitals are to pass by-laws.

The third has to do with the burial expenses of indigent patients dying in public hospitals. As a matter of fact, I brought in the same principle in the Sanitoria Act.

And, the fourth principle is that homes for the aged which were formerly known as "houses of refuge" be now known as "homes for the aged", as we felt that the term "houses of refuge" was an improper term.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Boards of Education Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, there are some cases in which a high school district has been formed by adding to the area in a city two or three townships, and the city and the townships then constitute a high school district. This amendment provides that the Board of Education in cities, which heretofore could only deal in its own area with public school matters, and not with high school matters, are now permitted, if a county council so decides, and if the municipalities concerned are equally agreeable, that a Board of Education



be formed to take in not only the high school and collegiate institute, but the public schools as well in that particular area.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the High Schools Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.  
He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is intended to clear up some points in the high school Act which have been found to need re-adjusting.

The first one is this: There are cases where high schools receive pupils from an adjoining district, who find it more convenient to go to that school than to go to their own. At the same time, pupils at the other side are sent to another high school for the same reason. This Bill proposes a definition of the word "maintain" in order that the Central Board will not include, in making up its per pupil costs, the costs of sending pupils to that other high school, which is not really part of their application.

We are also clearing up the definition of "occasional teachers", "permanent teachers", "probational teachers", and "temporary teachers". We are clearing up

the following table. The first column gives the number of  
days of the month in which the maximum of the mean annual  
temperature occurs. The second column gives the mean annual  
temperature in degrees Celsius. The third column gives the  
number of days of the month in which the minimum of the mean  
annual temperature occurs. The fourth column gives the mean  
annual temperature in degrees Celsius. The fifth column gives  
the number of days of the month in which the maximum of the  
mean monthly temperature occurs. The sixth column gives the  
mean monthly temperature in degrees Celsius. The seventh  
column gives the number of days of the month in which the  
minimum of the mean monthly temperature occurs. The eighth  
column gives the mean monthly temperature in degrees Celsius.  
The ninth column gives the number of days of the month in which  
the maximum of the mean diurnal range of temperature occurs.  
The tenth column gives the mean diurnal range of temperature  
in degrees Celsius. The eleventh column gives the number of  
days of the month in which the minimum of the mean diurnal  
range of temperature occurs. The twelfth column gives the  
mean diurnal range of temperature in degrees Celsius.

the definition of "adjoining", which has produced some complications. We are providing for the adding of municipalities to another high school district, in cases where a high school district is discontinued.

We find it necessary to provide high schools in unorganized townships, or part of townships, and we would like to be able to proceed to do that in the same manner as in townships, counties, and organized districts.

This amendment, Mr. Speaker, would enable us to establish high schools on Crown lands. As an example, may we consider Camp Borden, and as another example, Deep River, where there are a great many children of about high school age, and we would like to have authority to set up high schools there, and to appoint Boards of Education generally to carry on a high school on Crown lands in very much the same manner as we do elsewhere.

Another section provides that a school board which, on rare occasions, may have a surplus -- and I understand, Mr. Speaker, that sometimes they do have a surplus at the end of the year -- uses that surplus to keep the tax rate down for the following year.

(Take "B" follows)



Suppose that a school board ends 1951 with a surplus -- it is not a frequent occurrence, but it does occur -- the board should not put that money away to keep for a rainy day but use it in 1952 to keep the tax rate down.

We are also providing for this matter of arbitration which arises occasionally when liabilities of municipalities are under consideration. An example of that is a case where these municipalities require a board of arbitration to act and provide an assessor be sent to confer with other assessors on that particular arbitration board. If the municipality is large, and has more than one assessor, sometimes three have been sent to one municipality, whereas only one would be sent another. We want to provide that where there is a municipality having two or three or more assessors, the municipality designates the one who is to act on the arbitration board.

Another section provides that where a pupil is not able to obtain instruction in his own high school, in subjects that are required, he is enabled to go to another high school to obtain that instruction. That provides especially for French-speaking pupils who wish to go to another high school for French; to pupils in Grade XIII who wish to go to another school for special work and to pupils who wish to take some vocational



work when there is no vocational school in their own district.

There is also a section dealing with teachers' contracts and another section dealing with sick leave for teachers, which is now set at four weeks and we wish to have it defined as twenty school days.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MILK AND CREAM ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Milk and Cream Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is deleting the clause from the Milk and Cream Act describing what milk is. It will be put in the Milk Control Act.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Dairy Products Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is an Act which gives us power to define what a dairy product is made from, whether milk or milk substances or oils. If they make ice cream from oils, they cannot put it in the same shape and call it ice cream, they have to call it



something else.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

PROVINCIAL LAND TAX ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Provincial Land Tax Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment first gives the right of entry to land to an officer for the purpose of assessing land for taxation purposes. The provision is similar to that in the Assessment Act which gives to assessment officers, the right of entry. The procedure for offering to the Crown, land on which taxes are in arrears, is made to conform generally, and make it more uniform, resulting in a longer period in which the owner may redeem his land.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Lands Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, by this amendment, permission is given for the re-granting of land which has been taken over under the Provincial Land Tax Act, to the former owner of the land or any person having an interest in the land at the time of forfeiture, where the



land in the meantime has not been sold.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests), moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, there are a number of minor amendments to the Act. There is one with respect to a farmer hunting and trapping on his own land. Another where a non-resident hunter is required to have a guide, and a statutory duty is placed on the guide to satisfy himself that his party is properly licensed. The license fees for hunting and for hunting camps are increased, and non-resident fees are also increased. The deer licenses which formerly applied to only a few counties in the province are now made applicable throughout the province. The prohibition against shooting or spearing otter is removed. The prohibition against snaring beaver is removed. The period for possession of deer, moose and game birds is extended five months, from March 31 to August 31. The section of the Act which was removed in 1950 regarding trespass on private property is restored. Lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given authority to make regulations respecting the use of aircraft in hunting or angling,



to declare interland areas in which angling or hunting are prohibited, except by residents of those areas. The grading, classification and specifications of tourist camps is transferred to the Department of Travel and Publicity.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table answers to questions 67, 77, 81 and 82.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to; House in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Downer in the Chair.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the items in these Estimates, perhaps I should make a general statement and give a review of the functions of this Department and the scope of the work that is done, so that items in the Estimates can be read, in the light of the general business of the Department as a whole. I do not know whether in this House in recent years any statement has been made as to the functions of the Attorney-General, as an official of the Crown, and I think some hon. members may appreciate taking a few minutes to listen to an outline of the functions of the Attorney-General's office, and his



constitutional place within the framework of our Constitution.

The office of Attorney-General is an office of very long standing. As a matter of fact, the word "attorney" has a very simple significance. An "attorney" is a person who acts on behalf of someone else. In the earliest days, as early as the year 1277, there was an official known as the attornatus regis. For the benefit of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) perhaps I might translate that expression, it simply means the King's Attorney. The King being concerned with affairs of justice and in various dealings out of the courts. He could not himself appear and he appointed a representative to appear on his behalf, an attorney, the Attorney of the King.

It was customary at that time, just as it is to-day, for citizens to give to one another, powers of attorney. It is a very common practice in this country and other countries to-day for persons, for one reason or another, to give a power of attorney to somebody else to act for him and to do whatever may be prescribed within the limits of the document. Very often in earlier days, there were what were called "general powers of attorney" which persons would give to someone in whom they had confidence, to do all things



without any limitation. The expression "Attorney-General" was used with reference to that sort of a transaction. It was not until some years later that the expression "Attorney-General" became specifically limited to the official who represented the Crown in all matters that pertain to the courts. As a matter of fact, one of the earliest references to "attorney-general" in the old and somewhat general sense, appears in the play of King Richard II, by Shakespeare, in which the Duke of York said to the King:

"If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's rights,--  
Call in the letters patents that he hath  
By his attorneys-general to sue  
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,  
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head,--"

In that particular passage, they refer to the authorities given by the banished Earls at that time to certain people who remained in England to look after their affairs.

Late in the seventeenth century, the expression "Attorney-General" became exclusively applied to the official who represented the Crown as the chief law officer appointed to manage all the legal affairs and suits in which the Crown is interested. The Attorney-General became a necessary party to all the proceedings affecting the Crown before the courts. In due course, the Attorney-General in Great Britain was vested



with control in matters relating to charities, assets of mental incompetents and in criminal prosecutions. There is no Act on our statutes books that defines the duties of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General is mentioned in many statutes for various purposes, but generally where some question of notice to the Crown is required. The Attorney-General must be informed in many types of actions which arise, so that the Attorney-General may have his representative appear and represent the Crown. In this country, where we have a Federal Constitution, one of the functions of the Attorney-General is to be notified of any case where there is a dispute in the powers of the province in relation to the province and the Federal Parliament. On any occasion of that kind, the Attorney-General is notified and appears by counsel to present the position of the province in that constitutional matter.

In the main office of the Attorney-General, there is a staff consisting of the Deputy Attorney-General, who administers the Department in all its aspects. There is also a senior solicitor who is engaged in cases which involve civil action, matters pertaining to actions affecting the Treasury Department, such as claims in connection with Succession Duties and all sorts of cases that are not of a criminal nature. Then, there is also the director of criminal



prosecutions, who is engaged with directing the criminal prosecutions throughout the province and who, generally, by himself or by one of his assistants, appears in the Court of Appeal in all criminal appeals.

It may be of some interest to indicate the volume of business in connection with criminal appeals. For instance, in the year ended December 31, 1951, there were a total of 323 criminal appeals taken to the Court of Appeal for Ontario. Of these cases, 180 were dismissed; 69 convictions were quashed; 62 convictions were varied, and in 12, a new trial was directed. In addition to appearing in the courts in all cases involving the Government, which is done through the main office, the officials I have mentioned and their assistants, there are the Crown Attorneys of the province who are responsible to the Department of the Attorney-General. A Crown Attorney is simply an official who, in some county towns or in some cities, represents the Attorney-General, that is, represents the Crown, in the prosecution of criminal charges. We have in addition, throughout the province of Ontario, a great many Crown Attorneys who represent the Crown in necessary type of work.

(Take "C" follows.)



Then there are the Magistrates' Courts. All the Magistrates in the Province are appointed by Order-in-Council of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Judges of the County Courts and of the Supreme Courts are appointed by the Federal Government pursuant to the British North America Act which outlines the division of powers between the two Governments. The Magistrates, acting in the Magistrates' Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, are appointed provincially, as are also the Judges of the Juvenile Courts and of the Family Courts, and those who act as judges in the Surrogate Courts. These are all the responsibility of the Provincial Government. From this, hon. members will notice there is a general supervision over the affairs of the Magistrates' Courts, the Juvenile and Family Courts, and the Surrogate Courts, beyond that of the other courts.

Although the Judges of the County Courts and the Supreme Courts are appointed by the Federal authorities, nevertheless, under the British North America Act the administration of justice is the responsibility of the Province, and it is the function of the Department of the Attorney General to provide for the staffs of the various court offices. The registrars of the courts, and their staffs, are appointed by the Provincial Government.

There is also an office known as the "Master's Office", which is part of the Supreme



Court of Ontario. The appointments there are also provincial appointments. That is an office in which many questions which arise in litigation are cleared away before trial, and, in addition to that, many references which require something in the nature of an accounting are carried on in that office, and many other matters of a routine nature are disposed of in the Master's Office.

The general power which has customarily been vested in the Attorney General, in relation to the supervision of charities, mental incompetents and persons who are not of adult age, are now vested in certain government officials, such as the Public Trustee attached to the office of the Attorney General, but is, nevertheless, under the statute a separate office -- a corporation -- which carries on the business of administering the estates of mentally incompetent and other properties which fall into the Crown by way of escheat and otherwise.

As regards the affairs of infants, there is the office of the Official Guardian, who is also responsible to the Attorney General. He is a permanent official who appears, by himself and through his assistants, in all civil litigation which has to do with infants' property rights, whether the property is inherited or comes to them in some other way, and the infants, not being of age, are therefore not able to administer the property themselves.

All the sheriffs in the province are appointed by the Provincial Government, generally on the recommendation of the Attorney General, and the Attorney

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General, through the Inspector of Legal Offices, as a supervisory function in connection with sheriffs' offices, and with the other offices which I have just mentioned.

Today, in this province, we have a system for registering land transactions, deeds, and all sorts of documents which pertain to the transfer of and dealing with property. We have two systems side by side, the registry system and the lands and titles system. All these offices are responsible to the Attorney General, and are inspected by the Inspector of Legal Offices. The appointments are made by the Provincial Government.

In reference to the great branch of law enforcement, one which has assumed very important proportions in the last few years is that of the Provincial Police, which is at the present time attached to the office of the Attorney General. That is not necessarily so, but it has been so for a number of years, and as one of the great agencies of law enforcement, perhaps that is the proper place for it. Although it never was the traditional function of the Attorney General to be responsible in any respect for police work, as such, nevertheless this branch of law enforcement has been assigned to the Attorney General for a number of years.

There is in this province a fire marshal. The fire marshal's office is responsible for inspecting various fire departments throughout the province, and, like the Provincial Police, they have a school, not



only for applicants for the Provincial Police Force, but for any members of municipal police forces who wish to take special training. Likewise, the Fire Marshal also has a school for firemen, which is available to municipal firemen throughout the Province.

The Fire Marshal's functions extend quite widely, as was mentioned by the Hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) the other day. The Fire Marshal plays a very important role in the program for civil defence, because, as was pointed out, if a disaster occurs as the result of war or invasion, fire will be one of the major problems to be tackled, in connection with civil defence.

There is attached also, nominally, to the Attorney-General's office, the Securities Commission. I referred to the Securities Commission, and its work, in connection with a Bill which is still on the Order Paper, in Committee stage, and I think the functions of the Securities Commission are pretty well known to the hon. members of this House.

Finally, there is an official provided for in the legislation, within the last few years, known as the Registrar of Regulations. There are regulations passed by Order-in-Council pursuant to the Statutes, and many of our Statutes, as the hon. members well know, pro-



vides for regulations to be brought into effect by Order-in-Council, Regulations which deal with various matters of administration and of detail, which should be changed from time to time by a further Order-in-Council, provided they are carried out within the scope of the Act which authorized that.

The function of a Registrar of Regulations is to examine all the regulations to see that they are in such form as to comply strictly with the Act which authorizes them; that they do not exceed the jurisdiction given by the wording of a particular Act.

Prior to the establishment of this office, there were a great many regulations which had been passed from time to time, and it was found that many of them exceeded -- sometimes in a substantial respect -- the authority provided in the Act. A great deal of work in regard to consolidation has been done in the past few years, whereby all the old regulations have been carefully considered and reconsidered, and brought into line with the legislation which brought them into effect.

Also attached to the Department of the Attorney-General are the Legislative Counsel, those very able gentlemen who sit in this House and draft



most of the legislation which comes forward, and I am sure that any hon. member of the House who has watched the Bills which come before it, who has noted all their intricacies, and has been enabled to consider the volume of this legislation which comes forward from Session to Session, will realize the importance of the work done by these officials, and the very skillful manner in which the work is carried out.

Mr. Chairman, that is a very general view of the scope of the jurisdiction and the work of the Attorney-General and the Department known as the "Attorney-General's Department". There may be some special questions arising out of my remarks, and they perhaps may be answered in dealing with some of the items in the Estimates. I hope this preliminary statement will suffice to give a general outline of the work we have been doing, and the functions which, by law and by custom, the Attorney-General is intended to perform.

MR. W. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Before we go into the Estimates, I am rather disappointed that the Hon. Attorney-General did not give to the House at least a slight resume of the work of the Crime Commission, during the past year.



MR. PORTER: Of course, that is not in the Estimates.

MR. HOUCK: It is in your Department.

MR. PORTER: I will be very glad, if the hon. member (Mr. Houck) would like me to do so, to outline that work, because I think the hon. member (Mr. Houck) felt at the time the Committee had performed a very valuable function. I would agree with him very heartily on that.

The hon. members will recall that during the last Session a motion was adopted for the appointment of a Committee, consisting of representatives of various parties of this House, with broad powers to examine into all matters relating to criminal justice and the enforcement of law.

That Committee sat after the Session prorogued, and up to the time the House was dissolved. If it had not been for the dissolution, it might have been sitting yet.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I think so.

MR. HOUCK: We had enough work to do.



MR. PORTER: That Committee sat for several months. I have not the figures here, and I cannot recollect with any accuracy the number of days.

MR. HOUCK: Twenty-eight days.

MR. PORTER: As a matter of fact, the Committee sat longer than we sit in the whole Session of this Legislature. Not only did we sit in the afternoons, but we also sat in the mornings, and devoted the entire day to examining the whole organization of the Attorney-General's Department, the organization of the Provincial Police, the special procedure which has been followed in dealing with certain types of crime, such as the enforcement of the gaming laws, and various problems with which the Provincial Police were faced, and also the problems encountered by certain municipal police, particularly in the City of Toronto, in the enforcement of the gaming laws.

We amassed a very great deal of information as to the general crime conditions in the Province, compared with the conditions elsewhere. I do not know what impression this made on the other members, but

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my recollection is that the facts which were laid before us showed that in this Province the number of murders, for instance, per thousand population, was very much less -- spectacularly so -- than in cities of a comparable size in the United States, where conditions could be assumed to be somewhat of a similar nature.

The enforcement of law is always a matter of very great difficulty, because generally when a crime is committed, the police are not always on the scene until after the criminal has escaped. In spite of the fact that there are, every year, a number of major crimes committed, the information given to the Committee was that in an extraordinary number of cases, the detective work of the municipal and provincial police, and those engaged in the work of law enforcement, was such that very, very few crimes remain unsolved.

It appears sometimes that when crimes occur, they seem to occur in waves, and the impression seems to get abroad that we are a crime-ridden country, but comparatively -- and this is about the only way we can look at these things -- our position has been a very



stable one. Due to the criminal law which has been enforced in this country, the integrity of the courts, the fear of just treatment which will come if a criminal is apprehended and convicted, and the effectiveness of the police, to a very large extent crime has been kept within much narrower limits than appears to be the case in other places. This is no reflection on what takes place across the border. There they have a much larger population, a much greater problem with which to deal, and even though some cities are approximately the same size, as, for instance, the City of Toronto, nevertheless some of the cities are much closer to the larger centres, and their problems are much more vast.

On the whole, I think the impression was created that we were relatively free of the sort of corruption that is apparent in certain other places.

It will be recalled when this Committee for the Investigation of Criminal Justice was constituted, there had been one or two situations in this Province which gave rise to some disturbance of mind on the part of a number of people, and created a doubt as to whether things were in quite such a good condition as



they should be. One of the main functions of this Committee was to throw the light of day upon every aspect of criminal justice and the enforcement of law in this Province. All the light possible was thrown; any person who wished to appear before the Committee, either representing organized bodies, or individually, was free to come before us. I think the one important function the Committee fulfilled was, generally, to satisfy the people that the whole question was thrown open before them. From day to day, during the hearings, very full reports appeared in the Press. That was a very valuable thing, to have first-hand information appearing from day to day on what was said by the various witnesses, many of whom were permanent authorities on different branches of law enforcement, and the public was enabled to get a first-hand view of the difficulties encountered in connection with some of the problems, and the nature of the problems themselves. I gained the impression, as a result of all that was said and done and published as a result of the sittings of this Committee, that the public received the idea that the police forces in this country were operating on a very sound foundation, that they were doing a good job.  
(Take "D" follows)



They were not subject to any major corruption, they were good loyal men generally, pretty well led by their chief and they were giving sound protection to the public as far as was humanly possible. I think also, the general impression was that the administration of justice was being carried on efficiently by the officials of the Crown who act throughout this province and were, for the most part, doing an honest and competent job. No one thinks for a moment, of course, that every Crown Attorney always makes the right decision, or, without exception, uses the best judgment, and there may be many ways, from time to time, in which improvements may be made to the organization and the laws. Nevertheless, as far as integrity is concerned, we are in a pretty solid position today. We are well served.

This House considered the activities of the Securities Commission, which was perhaps out of line with the general scope of an enquiry which is mainly concerned with the administration of criminal justice, but still possessed certain similar features. Many days were taken in examining the activities of the Securities Commission. We went into the problems involved, into protecting the public in the sale of shares and stocks of all kinds,



especially in speculative companies. I think the impression created there was that this was not such an easy job, that absolute protection cannot be given to everybody just because they happen to make foolish decisions, and . . . because their sales resistance may be weak, but that a very great and honest effort is being made to assure the public of full disclosure in the matter. The Chairman of the Securities Commission who was himself looking at this from all the various angles, as he must if he is going to perform his functions properly, to . . . render a very valuable and honest service to the people of this province.

The net result of the work of that Crime Committee was good because it gave the public exactly, and in a very open way, a great deal of information about what was going on. The Committee was not one which was comprised entirely of Government members. Any member of that Committee was in a position to ask any questions he wished, so no holds were barred. If anything had turned up that needed correction in a big way, the Government was there, either to take the blame for not having it done before, or to correct the situation because we, at all times, were just as anxious to know if there was anything wrong which had not come to our attention.



To the members of the Committee, particularly members representing the Opposition -- two of them are in the House to-day, the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) and the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) -- I wish to pay tribute for the very great assistance they gave, and the many questions, some of which might have been embarrassing, but I am sure were not designed with that in mind. However, none of the hon. members ever gave me the impression they were doing something which might be called a "political job" because I do not think they were. I think they were profoundly interested in the work of the Committee and were of immeasurable assistance in furthering the work by the questions they asked. They brought out a great deal of information which was of interest to the public. I think that is a general summary of the work of the Committee without going into a great many details.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word on this subject. I want to congratulate the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) for his off-the-cuff explanation which he has just given so well. I think from his performance on the report of this Committee, that he should give us more off-the-cuff speeches. He made a very good presentation of the work of the Crime Committee. I believe the hon. member



for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) will agree with me , that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) made a very fine Chairman. There were times we asked what ; were important questions and he could have rulled us out of order, but never once were the other hon. members or myself ruled out of order upon questions we were asking. I think the thing we most regret is we were torpedoed before we finished the work. As the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) knows, we expected to go into the Liquor License Board and the Racing Commission and the Law Society of Upper Canada. Other Law Societies had briefs to present to us. We were asked on various occasions to go into different situations where they had trouble, especially in the "City of Probes".

MR. PORTER: The city of what?

MR. HOUCK: The "City of Probes" -- I think you know what I mean. I think, as the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has said, up to a point we had done a splendid job, but we had a job still to do. I regret we were torpedoed, we could have sat a great number of days to take in all the acts of law enforcements. I thought we were in the public eye and they were looking to us to do a job. I would certainly impress upon the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that the Committee



should be re-constituted in order to finish the job that was ahead of us. I am wondering if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) thinks that the Committee should be re-constituted.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I must say with very great respect and deference that I do not fully agree with the hon. member (Mr. Houck). I must say quite frankly that I cannot see that the Committee can serve any more useful purpose. The Committee touched upon the major problems of law enforcement in this province. We had many weeks in which to do it, and if there were some features of this whole question which were not touched in those many weeks, it was because nobody pressed for it. There was not one decision of the Committee as to procedure, and which subject we would take next, that was not a unanimous decision. The hon. member (Mr. Houck) mentioned other provincial matters we may have considered. I think they are really somewhat removed from the function of a committee of that kind, and have nothing much to do with criminal justice. If there is any need for a major enquiry into these things, it really should be a special one. Nobody on the Committee seemed very much concerned about it; nobody wanted to get them on the order paper, until they heard the election was pending.



They did not want to get into these things because they knew it was quite aside from the main purpose of the Committee.

This Committee was constituted as a result of statements made by the then Leader of the Opposition, throughout the country, about the deterioration in law enforcement, and how everything was going to pieces, and how he was becoming frightened. All sorts of people all over the province were afraid the Crown Attorneys were not doing the right thing. The then Leader of the Opposition promised some weeks before last session, that he was going to move for a Committee of this kind. When we did meet -- after all this muddy water had been disturbed all over the province and everyone had become restless as a result of the then Leader of the Opposition telling them everything was in such a bad way -- we met in the House and waited for this motion to appear. However, the then Leader of the Opposition had, by that time, decided that it was not in his best interests to bring that motion. He did not want the Committee. We wanted to convince this country and this province that our hands were clean. Our books are open. Anything that has to do with the administration of justice is open to the public. I think we did that and I believe that we satisfied the public, and, therefore, I think we fulfilled the main function of the Committee. The



Opposition, at that time, were the last people in the world who wanted this Committee. They knew they would not be able to find anything.

MR. HOUCK: I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) should be fair enough to say that Mr. Jolliffe made a very fine contribution to the Committee.

MR. PORTER: I do not deny that at all, I would include Mr. Jolliffe in what I said about the other hon. members. I am pointing out the facts regarding background of the setting-up of this Committee. We were challenged to set it up from the public platform, but when the challenge was not repeated in this House, according to the promise that was made to the public, we were not "ducking" that challenge.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask, were there any recommendations emanating from this Committee's deliberations which would help to improve the efficiency of law enforcement in the province?

MR. PORTER: No, there were no recommendations. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will realize, the Committee did not have an opportunity to make recommendations because the election came on, the House was dissolved and they were no longer members. Sometime prior to that, it was suggested in the Committee one day, that we had covered a great deal of ground



and before we went into a lot of miscellaneous matters, it might be well to work out something and summarize and weed out some of the matters about which to make recommendations.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)



But some other members of the Committee said "No, we will go on with this and that," and, of course, I was not going to insist. I was guided by the majority.

The majority thought we should

I am sure the hon. members will agree that simply because the Committee was sitting, for justifying the dissolution of the House. I think the people gave a pretty good decision regarding the work of that Committee last November.

MR. OLIVER: Mr. Chairman, I do not know how the Hon. Attorney-General can say the work of this Committee is completed when, in the first instance, only half the field was covered, and, secondly, there were no recommendation ever made, or submitted to the Legislature. That is an indication to me that the work of the Committee was just getting under way.

MR. PORTER: If we had another Committee now, we would have to start all over again. The work of that Committee is done, because the House was dissolved. If we want to set up a new committee for that particular purpose, that is an entirely new proposal.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, as a member of that Committee, I wish to add



a few words to what has already been said. Our work covered a wide field, as the Hon. Attorney-General has said, but we did not go far enough. The Hon. Attorney-General will recall that when we first met we laid tentative plans to do what was necessary here, and were to discuss certain phases of the investigation here in Toronto, and later, go on to different places in the Province, to hear evidence in those places as to the administration of justice, and receive any complaints. I think some of the places particularly mentioned were Windsor, London and Hamilton.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Not Ottawa. Let us not go east.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, we were going east, too. The work was never completed. As stated by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck), we also had definite plans to call before the Committee the Chairman of the Liquor License Board, the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, the Chairman of the Racing Commission, and outside witnesses who could have given us a great deal of information as to the gambling and racing offences which were going on in the Province. To my mind I do



not believe we covered more than one-third of the work which was to be done. If we had carried on and completed the job, we could have made a report to this Legislature, and that report would have contained recommendations, as mentioned by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) which could have been acted upon after this Session; but nothing has been done, nothing can be done. The Committee is gone, as stated by the Hon. Attorney-General.

MR. PORTER: What cannot be done?

MR. GRUMMETT: We cannot make any recommendations.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) was a member of that Committee, and he can make any recommendation to this House he cares to, as the result of any information which was brought forward to the Committee.

MR. GRUMMETT: What, for instance?

MR. PORTER: I would have to look over the record to give a detailed reply to that question. I do not know that very much needs to be done.



MR. GRUMMETT: When a Committee is appointed, we expect it to do a job.

MR. PORTER: I think the Committee really went into the major problems. All the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) is speaking about now are a number of details, and I doubt if it is worth spending any more of the taxpayers' money in going around to these different places.

Here is the situation: A Committee was sitting and receiving a great deal of publicity, but we had no requests to go to any of these outside places, to enable the authorities there to lay before us their various problems. I do not think the people were disturbed as much as the then Leader of the Opposition wanted them to be, and I think the work of this Committee showed them they were justified in not being disturbed, and that was the main thing.

MR. GRUMMETT: This Committee did not finish its work, and did not make a report. If the Committee showed the people they need not be disturbed, that is beside the point. We did not finish the job. We should have gone to those cities as we planned in the first



place to make a thorough investigation. Then the public would know whether or not there was anything wrong with the administration of justice in the Province.

MR. PORTER: Do you think there is now? After sitting for eight weeks, asking all the questions you wished to ask, calling any order of business you wanted to call, are you disturbed now about the administration of justice in this Province, in a big way?

MR. OLIVER: Of course, the Hon. Attorney-General realizes what happened. The Government knew when they appointed the Committee, that a dissolution of the House was pending --

MR. PORTER: Not at all; not at all.

MR. OLIVER: It went to work on this Committee, with that end in view.

MR. PORTER: If the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) says that --

MR. OLIVER: Would you please let me finish?

MR. PORTER: Certainly, I will let the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) finish his remarks.

MR. OLIVER: Thank you. That is the way it should be. This Committee was engaged in preliminary discussions



on a great number of subjects, and when the water began getting a little too hot, the timing was such that somehow or other the dissolution of the Committee coincided with the dissolution of the House, when the work was only half completed, and for that, the Government must assume the responsibility.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) says the Government knew at the time the Committee was set up, that an election was pending. I think the Provincial Leader of the Liberal Party was the one who knew that an election was to be held, that it was going to be called in June, later that it was going to be called in October, and when it did not materialize in October, that it was going to be called in November. Apparently the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) did not believe a word of what his leader was saying to the people. As a matter of fact, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and I are in complete agreement; I never believed a word of it, either, so we are on common ground there.

If the Leader of the Provincial Liberal Party had inside information, or had a hunch, or had some voice within himself, which he considered to be a sure



thing, or whatever it was upon which he relied, he first stated that the election was going to be held even before the date it actually was, so the members of the Liberal Party sat on that Committee knowing, from the words of their own Provincial Leader, there was going to be an election. I may say it is a fact that the Provincial Leader of the Liberal Party knew more than I did. I did not know there was going to be an election until the last week that the Committee sat. I think the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) was a little suspicious about it, because it was during the last week of the sittings of the Committee that he began to get restless.

MR. GRUMMETT: If the Hon. Attorney-General knew during the last week there was an election in the offing, why did he let us go ahead and waste those four days?

MR. PORTER: They were not wasted, unless you think the questions asked by your then Leader were badly directed.

MR. GRUMMETT: All an hon. member has to do is to read the records of that Committee to know whether the



questions were badly directed, or whether they were directly to the point.

MR. PORTER: He did not hesitate to keep the Committee going that week, right to the bitter end. It seems that everybody was restless that week -- excepting myself.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, before the Liberals and the Conservatives become further entangled, may I, as an impartial observer, and one outside of political interest, make a remark or two about this rather important question? I think it is unfortunate the Committee was dissolved in the manner it was. I do not think it helps the Hon. Attorney-General, and the law-enforcement agencies of this Province, to allow the situation to remain as it is.

Mr. Chairman, this matter arose, as I recall, from a situation in the City of Windsor. It was not a case where the Hon. Attorney-General, nor the Government, although aware of the conditions, felt the necessity of some action, or of conducting a public enquiry. In fact, certain newspapermen claim they uncovered in-



formation, which they brought to the attention of the Hon. Attorney-General, as the result of which some officers were assigned to work with them. Mr. Chairman, I think that is a very bad state of affairs when newsmen -- one from the United States, and one from Canada -- as a result of their endeavours, come to the conclusion that something is seriously wrong with the administration of justice. They came to the Hon. Prime Minister(Mr. Frost) and they came to the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), and then the "fat was in the fire". Because, from what was taking place in the United States, the people had reason -- justifiable or not -- to think about matters of this sort in Canada, and challenges were thrown back and forth in this Legislature on that very historic night.

I started, Mr. Chairman, by saying that I am a disinterested observer, and as the result of my disinterested observations --

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) a question? The hon. member mentioned "the historic night". I was wondering whether it had anything or not to do with the Marxian view of history,



or otherwise?

MR. SALSBERG: I imagine the Marxian view of history can be brought to bear, as well, but I think it would require more time than this House is prepared to give to it this afternoon.

MR. PORTER: Then by no means go into it.

MR. SALSBERG: I will go into the Marxian views later on, when I deal with some of the other activities of the Hon. Attorney-General.

An investigating committee was set up, and the Province was alerted, which it already had been by the Press. At the time, I was permitted to drop in on the hearings and listen to what was going on. Immediately the Committee was formed, the leader of the Liberal Party -- and, remember I am using his words -- said "the Committee was nothing but a costly whitewash."

MR. OLIVER: So it was.

MR. SALSBERG: That was charged, even before the Committee began its work. And my very good friend, the Hon. House Leader of the Liberal Group (Mr. Oliver) repeats that is what it was. Evidently this opinion still prevails.



Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the Hon. Attorney-General was the Chairman of that Committee also created some unhappy feelings --

MR. PORTER: May I remind the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) as to what the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) said in that respect?

MR. HOUCK: Yes, and I meant it when I said it.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not unmindful of the fact that the Hon. Attorney-General heard that statement from the hon. member for Niagara Falls,

MR. PORTER: There was no collusion whatsoever.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not mentioning any statement in particular, but I do mention the fact that the statement was made by the Provincial Leader of the Liberal Party, as well as by the Hon. House Leader now. The fact that the Hon. Attorney-General was the Chairman of the Committee which was to investigate his own Department, created a feeling of unhappiness amongst many people in the House.

MR. PORTER: Is the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg)



advocating the Committee being re-constituted?

MR. SALSBERG: I will come to that.

MR. PORTER: You seemed to like the Committee, but you did not like the Chairman. Whom do you like on the Committee?

MR. SALSBERG: I did not say I did or did not like the Chairman. I said to the House I was under the impression, which I think is a correct one, that at the time there was a feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction amongst a section of the people, because the Chairman of the Committee was the Attorney-General himself.

MR. PORTER: I did not get that impression from the people with whom I talked. They thought it was a very fine thing.

MR. SALSBERG: I recalled lines in the newspapers and statements made on the platforms --

MR. PORTER: They were quoting some of the hon. members who sat opposite, but who are no longer in this House.

MR. DUNBAR: The over-night guests.

MR. SALSBERG: I recall that statement being made by people who were never in this House, and never hoped to be in this House. These statements were



prominently displayed in the newspapers, and undoubtedly it had an effect on the opinion of the people. However, be that as it may, the manner in which this Committee was wound up, gives reason for thinking that the Government did not want to extend the investigation; but wanted to bring it to a sudden and a hasty end.

MR. W. H. COLLINGS (Beaches): What did the people of Ontario think of that, on November 22nd?

MR. SALSBERG: I expected that question.

MR. PORTER: It was only in the riding of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that their thinking took that form.

MR. SALSBERG: I expected that question, because it was so obvious that even an infant would ask that question. I expected it.

(Take "F" follows.)



The hon. members opposite would be even less than infants if they did not ask that question. I am, therefore, prepared to say to the hon. members opposite that you could now say, "Well, the people have spoken and they re-elected this Government", which in the opinion of some, terminated the Committee rather abruptly and suddenly. Certainly the people have spoken, and nothing more can be done, and I say you have quite a bit of sound reasoning on your side. There is always another side, you know. You should remember you did not receive a majority of the popular vote. You did not think I would tell you that, did you?

MR. PORTER: What proportion of the popular vote do you represent?

MR. SALSBERG: I have not tabulated it, but I am sure the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has. I can assure you that I did get enough votes. I think the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) should not try to divert me, because he will not be successful. I prefer at the moment to adhere to the question as I was dealing with it, namely, if you bear in mind the fact that the Party in power did not receive the majority of the popular vote, it would hardly be considered as a blank cheque to the Government to disrupt the work of this Committee.



so abruptly and so suddenly. You still have room for considerable questioning from the people as to why this sudden and abrupt disruption of the Committee. I say if you bear that in mind and if you desire, as I believe the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) does desire, to have this matter handled in a manner which will leave no ground whatsoever for the least suspicion about incorrectness or unfairness or corruption in any office of Government, then I say he would be quite wise in re-establishing a Committee and they could read the record of all that has transpired. All that happened before that Committee is written down in black and white and they could start from there and end it with a report which would clarify matters, leaving no room for doubt and no ground for anyone ever raising this question again.

I make this observation and this suggestion to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) with the best of intentions, I assure you, and merely as a "friend of the court" as you of the legal profession, say, one who is interested in arriving at a conclusion which will forever, or at least for a long time, quieten all talk about irregularities and improper actions which may exist, or which may give ground for the people to say that the Government was scared and,



therefore, dissolved the Committee. I leave that with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) to give it some thought. I think it is a sound suggestion.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, may I answer the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) right now? I know I speak for the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter). Perhaps I might just go over the history of this matter a little bit. This matter came up in the fall of 1950 by reason of certain statements that were made by the then Leader of the Opposition. The then Leader of the Opposition stated that he was going to press for an investigation of the administration of justice in this House. Well, when we met last year, in 1951, nothing was said, there was no request for an investigation. After discussions with the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), we decided there was nothing to investigate but if charges were made, we would investigate. We had no objection to an investigation, if there were charges. The matter went along until the end of last Session and it was just before the termination of the Session, when there were some innuendoes -- the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will remember at one time when there was another Government sitting here, there used to be reference to "slimy insinuations" -- there were some innuendoes



which I think were almost in the form of "slimy insinuations". They did not want to make any charges but they wanted to infer something was wrong. As a result of that, in one hectic evening here, we said we would have an investigation, which we did. We set up the Committee and the Committee sat throughout the spring and summer and into the fall of last year. I stated to the hon. members of the House there was not a single, solitary thing produced before that Committee; there was nothing there. The hon. Attorney-General was there and some hon. members of the present House were there. Since that time, some of those who raised these insinuations have been eliminated by the people of this province. There was nothing raised whatever.

Here is the position at the moment. Is there any sense or justice in re-convening this Committee which sat for months, and I think proceeded to waste a lot of time and considerable money, and nothing was raised, there was nothing to investigate, there were never any charges laid. As far as this Government is concerned, we stand for clean law and order, and for strict administration of our laws. That is what we are going to do. After the experience with this Committee, when nothing wrong was found --nothing which justified an investigation at all -- we are not going to



convene another Committee to create in the minds of the people that there is something wrong with the administration of justice in this province. If the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has any definite charges to make, make the charges and stake your seat on them. It is bad business rising in this House, making insinuations, and leading people to believe through newspaper headlines that perhaps something is wrong with the administration of justice. That is not something that should be done. Our policy is simply that until an hon. member wants to make a definite charge and stake his reputation and his seat upon those charges, we are not going to go into further fishing expeditions which do nothing but cast doubt upon the minds of the people about the administration of justice in this province. That, Mr. Chairman, is our position and our policy, and that is what we are going to follow out. If the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) says there is anything wrong with the administration of justice, let him now make his charges and we will certainly investigate.

MR. SALSBERG: The unfortunate thing, Mr. Chairman, is that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was out when the discussion took place and came in towards the end when I was speaking. The fact of the



matter is that I made no charges here to-day nor a year ago. There are two hon. members of that Committee who are in the House this afternoon and who have stated that, in their opinion, the Committee should be continued, should be re-constituted and the work finished. These were the sentiments expressed by two former members of the Committee, not by myself. I did not make charges a year ago because I never make charges unless I can substantiate them. I was not interested in the hearing a year ago, any more than I ask for one now. For the information of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), I told the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) a few moments before you came in, that in view of the statements made, of the origin of the Committee, and of the sudden and abrupt manner in which the Committee was dissolved, I think it would be in the best interests of law enforcement to re-constitute the Committee to finish the job and bring the report of this House to the people of Ontario. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) spoke as though I raised it in the House. I am never afraid to raise issues, as hon. members know, but please do not pin on me something I did not do. I know that it was perhaps unintentional on the part of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) because I know him well enough to feel that he would not say that intentionally.



I am not apologizing for any question I raised. I was the last speaker in a discussion that took place prior to the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) entry into the House. I say now in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that, in view of the opinions expressed by two hon. members of that Committee, now in this House; who stated they did not have an opportunity to touch other fields which in their opinion they intended to delve into, I believe that the best interests of law enforcement would be served by the re-constitution of the Committee, and a completion of the work. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who is usually reasonable, will agree that position was not unreasonable for the last speaker in this discussion, who had not spoken before.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I have heard with great interest what the so-called "friend of the court" as he calls himself, has said. There is no intention of re-convening the Committee and one of the reasons for that decision is the speech the hon. member made, in which he has not the slightest criticism of the absence of charges and neither have any other hon. members of the Committee. There were no charges. There is no reason why this Committee should go on the length of time the Hope Commission did, because then we



might get into more trouble from the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver).

MR. SALSBERG: Hansard will show what they said earlier this afternoon when this discussion was opened.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I want to raise another matter which was raised last year about the same time as the one to which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has been referring, and that is the question of the Emergency Fund, United Emergency Fund for Britain.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)



Hon. members who were here last year will recollect that the then hon. Leader of the Opposition raised this question in the House toward the latter part of the Session, and at that time it was reported that this Fund had collected somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$593,000.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Was this in connection with charities?

MR. GRUMMETT: I wish the hon. Prime Minister would let me finish. This is the Fund that was collected by the United Emergency Fund for Britain in the sum of \$593,000, of which it was shown upon investigation \$1,000 had been used to purchase food for Britain.

Upon that question being raised in the House the Government then brought in an amendment to The Charities Accounting Act, whereby anyone who felt that this Fund or any charitable fund had not been properly administered could take the matter before a judge who then, if he was satisfied something was wrong or required investigation, could grant an order that the Public Trustee should hold an investigation.

The Government brought in this amendment and shortly afterwards Mr. Jolliffe appeared before a County Court judge, obtained the necessary order and as far as we know the investigation was made. The question I want to ask the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) is this: Has that investigation been made by the Public Trustee; has he, in accordance with the



regulations laid down, presented a copy of his report to the judge who first issued the order; and has he filed with the hon. Attorney General a copy of his report?

If a copy of that report has been filed with the hon. Attorney General, then I suggest it should be tabled here in the House.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has outlined the procedure that has been followed. Immediately the judge's order was made the Public Trustee employed a firm of accountants to go into the affairs of the corporation involved, the United Emergency Fund, which I think was a corporation. Those auditors have been at work ever since on this matter. They find this corporation in business in every province of Canada, and that it is much more involved and complicated than apparently we had envisioned. The report of the auditors is not yet completed but I have consulted the Public Trustee on a number of occasions during the last few months to see how this was progressing, because I thought it

was time there was a report. As a matter of fact, I happen to have a memorandum on my desk today because I had a letter from some constituent who was interested in this, had given some money to it or something, and wanted to know what had happened.

The fact is, it will take perhaps two or three more months for the auditors to complete their work and when the report is made, in due course, the provisions of



the Act will be followed to the letter as they have been to the present time.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister, is this organization still collecting money?

MR. PORTER: No; I am informed that the charter of the company has been surrendered. It was a federal charter under the Dominion Companies Act, and I am informed its surrender was applied for and it is wound up.

Votes Nos. 23 to 28 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote No. 29:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on Vote No. 29. I am afraid it will take a few minutes and, in view of the desire the hon. Prime Minister expressed yesterday to adjourn about this time, I would rather let it ride, if I may be permitted to do so. It is a matter that will take a little time.

MR. PORTER: Could the hon. member give us the question so we may prepare an answer for to-morrow? This is a very involved matter, and I would like notice of this question.

MR. SALSBERG: No, I do not think you will need it.

MR. PORTER: If you want accurate facts, give me time.

MR. SALSBERG: I am sure you will be able to deal with this without time. It is in connection with what I believe to be a failure of your Department



in the administration of justice to make prosecutions where I think they are necessary against the circulation of very bad material known as Comics.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, that has absolutely nothing to do with this item.

MR. SALSBERG: Why?

MR. PORTER: Nothing whatsoever.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, what is this item?

MR. PORTER: This item has merely to do with the money which is necessary under certain Statutes for the payment of fees. There is quite a complicated arrangement as to the sharing of the costs of the administration of justice in the counties and in the cities with the province. The amounts provided in this item are the criminal justice accounts, and they are in most cases really statutory. In spite of the fact that they are put in the left-hand column, most of them are payable as provided for by statute, and it has nothing whatsoever to do with whether we prosecute for comics or whether we change the law about comics or crime comics, or anything of that kind, nothing whatsoever to do with it.

MR. SALSBERG: I disagree, Mr. Chairman.

MR. PORTER: Well, I do not agree and I will not answer any question on that point in this item.

MR. SALSBERG: Will you instruct me under one item?

MR. PORTER: I do not know that we have any item for crime comics.



MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Attorney General is a bit facetious. I do not think it becomes him, and I would not want him to do anything unbecoming. I am anxious to raise a question which I think is of public importance and I thought -- and it would seem to me still -- this would be the proper occasion to raise it, when we deal with expenditures of money for the administration of justice in the Province. These are items that come under Vote No. 29, and are strictly a matter of administration of justice. I do not see why the hon. Attorney General refuses to consider it there. If he has another item of his Estimates, I shall be very glad to accommodate him, but the matter can and must be raised somewhere.

MR. PORTER: If the hon. member wants to make a speech, I suppose we cannot stop him.

MR. SALSBERG: It is a matter of whether I am right or wrong.

MR. DUNBAR: You are wrong always.

MR. PORTER: You are wrong always.

MR. SALSBERG: Do not become reckless in your statements.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. member for St. Andrew is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: You are out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: I appeal your ruling, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with



provincial administration of --

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon, sir; we are now appealing your ruling, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DUNBAR: Has Mr. Chairman called the hon. member out of order?

THE CHAIRMAN: Out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: I appeal from the ruling.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Over-ruled.

MR. SALSBERG: I appeal the ruling and I wish to give my argument as to why I appeal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Sit down. The ruling of the Chairman has been appealed.

MR. SALSBERG: And I want to explain why I appeal the ruling.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, no explanations.

MR. SALSBERG: Your pardon --

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: I think the Chairman is behaving in a very undemocratic manner.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to my hon. friend for St. Andrew or any other hon. member of this House asking questions which are proper and relevant, and if there are questions which any hon. member wants to ask we shall be glad to attempt to find the answers.

I suggest, sir, if the hon. member would come over here after the adjournment of the House we will learn what his questions are and the points with which he is concerned. We will get the answers for him and



will assist him to ask questions under the proper item tomorrow. If the item is passed we will revert to it so that he may ask his question under the proper item.

Sir, it is just after five o'clock, and I think the Committee might rise and report progress, and following that I should like to clear up some Committee matters, which are of no news value, so the members of the Press may go and prepare for the "Greatest Show on Earth".

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

#### CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order, second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of London." Mr. Robarts (London).

MR. J. P. ROBARTS (London). moves second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of London".

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

#### OTTAWA ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order, second reading



of Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning". Mr. Morrow.

MR. D. H. MORROW (Carleton) moves second reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning".

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 10th Order, second reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa." Mr. Morrow.

MR. D. H. MORROW (Carleton) moves second reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." Mr. Weaver.

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David) moves second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of the Whole; Mr. Downer in the Chair.



TOWN OF FORT ERIE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 2nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 30, "An Act respecting the Town of Fort Erie". Mr. Houck.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 30 reported.

SARNIA Y.M. AND Y.W.C.A.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 3rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 4, "An Act respecting Sarnia Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association." Mr. Cathcart.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 4 reported.

OTTAWA SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTRE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 4th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 11, "An Act respecting the Synagogue and Jewish Community Centre of Ottawa". Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 11 reported.

Y.M.C.A. OF BELLEVILLE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 22, "An Act respecting the Young Men's Christian Association of Belleville". Mr. Sandercock.



Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 22 reported.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 23, "An Act respecting the Township of Pelee". Mr. Murdoch.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 23 reported.

CITY OF KINGSTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 32, "An Act respecting the City of Kingston". Mr. Nickle.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 32 reported.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 13th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 60, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act". Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 4:

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I propose an amendment to Section 4. In substitution for the wording of the Section as it now stands, I move that Section 4 read as follows:



"Notwithstanding Section 2, subsection (2) of Section 60 of the Judicature Act remains in force as regards and as applicable to every case that is commenced before this Act comes into force."

The reason for this amendment is that it has been drawn to our attention there are some actions now pending in which the writ was issued prior to this date, where the rights to a special jury would be available under the existing legislation. It is generally considered inadvisable to interfere with existing rights of that kind, so the amendment is to cure that.

I discussed this with the Chairman of the Legal Bills Committee and we thought it would not be necessary to refer this back to the Committee for the purpose of this amendment.

Motion agreed to.

Section 4 as amended agreed to.

On Section 5:

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 5 now read in the same way as Section 4.

Motion agreed to.

Section 5 as renumbered agreed to.

On Section 6:

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 6 be added to the Bill, containing the same wording as former Section 5.

Motion agreed to.

Section 6 as renumbered agreed to.

Bill No. 60 reported.



THE JURORS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 61, "An Act to amend the Jurors Act". Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 6:

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I move the amendment as shown. Perhaps every hon. member has not a copy, so I had better read it.

This amendment is to bring the Jurors Act into line with the amendment in The Judicature Act, which I moved in the preceding Bill. It deals with cases that are now pending where there is at present the right to a special jury.

Motion agreed to.

Section 6 as amended agreed to.

Section 7 agreed to.

Bill No. 61 reported.

THE SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 62, "An Act to amend the Securities Act". Mr. Porter.

On Section 1:

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, there has been a reprint of this Bill which is in the book and which revises this Section, because of the fact that what it was intended to accomplish dealt chiefly with mining issues and speculative



issues of that kind, and the procedure which was outlined in the proposed amendment was not suitable for bond issues and issues that are dealt with sometimes under the Federal Companies Act, so this limits the procedure to securities to which Section 38 applies, which are mining securities. The purpose of this was to deal entirely with securities of a speculative nature of that type.

Mr. Chairman, I move that Section 1 be amended according to the wording of the section as in the reprint.

Motion agreed to.

Section 1 as amended agreed to.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill No. 62 reported.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS ACT, 1939

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 51, "An Act to repeal the Execution of Trusts Act, 1939". Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 51 reported.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain Bills with amendment and certain Bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain



Bills with amendment and certain Bills without amendment, moves their adoption and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to go ahead with the Estimates of the Department of Health. We will take the Estimates of the Department of the Attorney General in the course of the afternoon, whether we proceed with them at once or with the Estimates of the Department of Health, but I imagine we would proceed with the Estimates of the Department of the Attorney General.

I think, sir, we may have to have a night sitting tomorrow night. If that is the case we will probably proceed with the Estimates of the Department of Education, also Government Bills including the Seaway Bill in Committee tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House. MR. HOUCK: Will that be tomorrow night, the St. Lawrence Bill?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I am not sure. We will put them in where we can.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 5.25 of the clock p.m.





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First Session  
of the  
Twenty-Fourth Legislature  
of the  
Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVI

Thursday, March 27, 1952.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.



T W E N T Y - S I X T H D A Y

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD  
IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,  
Presiding.

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Thursday, March 27, 1952.

The House having met.

3 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines)  
moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to



Amend the Mining Tax Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, most of the amendments are by way of clarification of sections with which we have had some difficulty. The first section is to clarify changes which are being made in the assessment, and will be covered by the introduction of another Bill.

It defines clearly what a "municipality" shall be and provides for school sections in unorganized territories.

Section 2. Subsection 4 of Section 4 is re-written to make it clear that royalties on output cannot be deducted in computing annual profits for the purposes of mines profits tax.

Section 3. In view of the amended definition of "municipality" Section 13 is re-written so that where a school board in territory without municipal organization collects mines profits tax, that amount may be deducted from the tax payable to the province.

Section 4. Sub-section 1. Sub-section 1 of Section 15 is amended to correct a typographical error and to make it clear that the section applies only to school boards in territory without municipal organization.



Subsection 2. A new subsection 3 provides that such school boards shall not be paid a portion of the acreage tax under this section if the board collects mines profits tax.

Sections 5 to 7. Amendments are made to sections 20, 21 and 23 of the Act to conform to the principle already established in section 14 whereby in municipalities only mining rights are taxable and forfeited.

In addition, a change in subsection 6 of section 20 provides the hour of the day at which forfeited properties become open to prospecting, etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Change of Name Act".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the Act forbids persons changing their names except under the provisions of the Act, but it provides no penalties in connection therewith. This amendment provides the proper penalties.

HON. GEO. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs) moves first reading of Bill intituled, "An Act



to Provide for Adjustments of Provincial Grants or Subsidies after Municipal Annexation".

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is in order to adjust grants to municipalities after annexation. That is, where townships, prior to annexation, were receiving 25% of the police and fire grants, and a percentage of the road grants, it will be continued as it was in the township for the first five years, without any change. For the next five years, they will gradually come down one fifth each year, to the ten percent, which the cities receive, and that will be reached in a ten-year period. We thought it was too great a burden to place on the cities, that it be changed from 25% to 10% overnight.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

THIRD READINGS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, third reading of Bill No.30, "An Act Respecting the Town of Fort Erie", Mr. Houck.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No.30.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.



MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

SARNIA YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order; third reading of Bill No.4, "An Act respecting Sarnia Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association", Mr. Cathcart.

MR. B. L. CATHCART (Lambton West) moves third reading of Bill No.4.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTRE OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order; third reading of Bill No.11, "An Act respecting the Synagogue and Jewish Community Centre of Ottawa", Mr. Murdoch.

MR. W. MURDOCH ( Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moves third reading of Bill No.11.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF  
BELLEVILLE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order; third reading of Bill No.22, "An Act respecting the Young Men's Christian Association of Belleville, Mr. Sandercock.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Sandercock, moves third reading of Bill No.22.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE TOWNSHIP OF PELEE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order; third reading of Bill No.23, "An Act respecting the Township of Pelee", Mr. Murdoch.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South) moves third reading of Bill No.23.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order; third reading of Bill No.32, "An Act respecting the City of Kingston," Mr. Nickle.



MR. W. S. NICKLE (Kingston) moves third reading of Bill No.32.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

THE EXECUTION OF TRUSTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order; third reading of Bill No.51, "An Act to Repeal the Execution of Trusts Act, 1939", Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves third reading of Bill No.51.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order; third reading of Bill No.60, "An Act to Amend the Judicature Act", Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves third reading of Bill No.60.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.



THE JURORS' ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order; third reading of Bill No.61, "An Act to Amend the Jurors' Act", Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves third reading of Bill No.61.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE SECURITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order; third reading of Bill No.62, "An Act to Amend the Securities Act", Mr. Porter.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) moves third reading of Bill No.62.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 73rd Order, second reading of Bill No.91, "An Act to Amend the Mechanics' Lien Act", Mr. Macaulay.



MR. R. MACAULAY (Riverdale) moves second reading of Bill No.91.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill, "An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act", I would ask that this Bill be referred to the Legal Bills Committee. In view of the fact that it is of a technical nature, I submit an explanation might better be given upon the return of the Bill from that Committee. I move second reading of Bill No.91.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 21st Order; second reading of Bill No.55, "An Act to Amend the Agricultural College Act," Mr. Kennedy.

HON. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture) moves second reading of Bill No.55.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No.55, "An Act to Amend the Agricultural College Act", may I be permitted to give a short explanation of the facts which lie behind this Bill.

The Ontario Agricultural College was started in 1869, in the days of John Collings, and in 1888 the University of Toronto, under whose jurisdiction the college had come, began giving degrees, and from that



day on, the teaching department of the Agricultural College has been under the jurisdiction of the Senate of Toronto University.

A great deal more work than teaching is done there. There is a considerable amount of research carried on. At the present time we have 245 items of research, under the Department of Agriculture. We also have extension work, under the Department. We offer a two-years' course there and that is something of which I am very proud. It was only started about two years ago, and to-day we have 110 students enrolled. The young farmers are brought into the college, and are taught the technical features of farming. They are able to go back to the farms and apply the technical knowledge which they have gained at the college. The college comprises 1100 acres, upon which are erected thirty million dollars' worth of buildings.

For some time this has been the only college, of which I have any knowledge, that is under the direction of a Minister. I submit that a good man is required to supervise the college, and, of course, the right man is holding the portfolio now. Seriously, though, I have always felt that was not just the right thing to do. In 1930 I remember talking it over with Mr. Ferguson,



and his advice to me was to visit some of the other colleges, to learn what they were doing. Following that conversation, I did visit some colleges in Canada, and also some in the United States. I am convinced the college should have somebody to act as a liaison between the Minister -- who, no matter how unbiased he may be, does represent some of the people themselves -- and the Senate of the University of Toronto who have complete control over the teaching. Also I think someone should be appointed to administer other features of the college, and advise the Minister as to what is being achieved.

To that end, I formed an Advisory Committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Lawrence Kerr of Chatham; Mr. J. C. Broderick, St. Catherines; Mr. J. E. McCague, Alliston; Mr. Garnet Rickard, Bowmanville; Mr. J. D. McLeod, Dunvegan; Hon. W. V. Thomson, Blenheim; and Mr. F. W. Bresand, Vice-President of the Toronto Elevators Ltd.

In addition to that, we have three civil servants, Mr. C. D. Graham, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr. J. G. Althouse, Chief Director, Department of Education, and Dr. J. D. MacLaughlin, President of the Ontario Agricultural College.



I think these gentlemen form a very complete Committee, and it is rather a remarkable thing that businessmen, who are as fully occupied as these gentlemen, attend every meeting of that Committee. I feel very sure that their hearts are in the work of the Ontario Agricultural College.

After the Committee was appointed, I wrote to the Federation of Agriculture to ascertain their thoughts on this, and whether this Committee would be satisfactory to them, and I have a letter in which they state that, in their opinion, this Committee is composed of very outstanding men, who fully represent the several fields in which they are interested.

With the work of this Committee proceeding, and with the end in view of doing everything possible for the College, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No.55, and suggest it be referred to the Agricultural Committee, before it reaches the Committee stage in the House.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South):Mr. Speaker, I was wondering why this Act was never carried forward into the Revised Statutes. I should think that



an Act which has any continuity, or has any bearing on any of our activities in the Province, should be carried forward into the Statutes. I notice that this Bill is not included in the Revised Statutes of 1950.

MR. KENNEDY: I noticed that three weeks ago, when I was studying this question. I have no idea why it was not carried over. I had to go to the old Act, myself.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General) : Mr. Speaker, the practice has been, in regard to the last revision of the Statutes, only to include in that revision, Statutes of a more public nature, in the ordinary sense. There are a number of Statutes which deal with special institutions which, while they are public Bills, nevertheless, were considered not to be of general public interest, in the same way as ordinary public Statutes. There are a number of such Statutes which were not carried into the revision.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): The Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) to-day does not establish a precedent. I do not know that I am particularly opposed to the Bill now before the House, nor am I particularly enamored with the subject-matter of the Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister.



The hon. members of the House will recall that the subject-matter of the Advisory Committee for the Agricultural College is something which goes back a good many years. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture will remember that a few years ago he was going to have the Agricultural College governed by a Board of Governors, and he actually included a vote in the Estimates, for the payment of that -- as it has turned out to be -- non-existent Board. Whether he had a change of heart, or whether other circumstances came between the decision and the actual carrying-out of it, I am not sure. In any event, the subject of committees to advise the Hon. Minister in respect to the Agricultural College, has been a current subject of discussion for a good number of years. The suggestion put forward by the Hon. Minister this afternoon is to have an Advisory Board of seven people, who will be nominated by the Hon. Minister. In his earlier remarks, the Hon. Minister suggested that it might be an inference that, belonging to a particular political party, as he does, the inclination would be to appoint people who had political leanings in that direction. That may or may not be the case; but, at least, the



avenue to that end is wide open, as the Hon. Minister well knows.

I suggest to the Hon. Minister and to the House, it would have been more fundamental and more far-reaching in the general good to be accomplished, if the Hon. Minister followed the recommendations of the Committee on Conservation, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas, Elgin), which Committee recommended a Committee of twelve to advise the Minister. That Committee would be made up of five, who would be nominated by the Federation of Agriculture; three of whom would be nominated by the Agricultural College Alumni Association; two by the Veterinary College Alumni; one by the McDonald Institute Alumni, and, finally, one by the Women's Institute for the Province of Ontario.

(Take "B" follows)



It was the feeling of the Committee in making that recommendation that if the recommendation was followed, it would create wide interest in the affairs of the College. It would allow the organizations that are particularly interested in the advancement of agriculture in this province, to have a voice in the direction of the affairs of the Agricultural College. I believe in the long run, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) would have been wiser to accept that recommendation. I believe it would have been accepted more generally by the agricultural people throughout the province; I think they would have felt -- and naturally so -- that a Committee of this sort would be able to offer considerably more in the way of direction to the College than one nominated by the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), no matter how fine these men may have been. I am not questioning the qualifications of these men at all this afternoon, but I am drawing to the attention of the House that the 'Bill before us' today does not even come close to the recommendation of the Conservation Committee's report. I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) would say what objection he has to following the Committee's report in this particular recommendation?

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, in the first



place, this is a Bill regarding the Ontario Agricultural College, not for the Veterinary College nor McDonald Hall. This is just for the one college. I have tried to plan it for a great number of years, with every appreciation in my power, how to make the Ontario Agricultural College a more effective one, and from the bottom of my heart, I think this is the right way. I want to emphasize that. I have studied this, and from the bottom of my heart, I believe this is the right way.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare), moves second reading of Bill No. 63, "The Mothers' Allowance Act, 1952."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 63 in connection with the Mothers' Allowance Act, although this is entirely a re-drafted Act, there is very little change in principle from the Act as presently in effect... It was felt advisable, for more efficient administration, to dispense with the Commission and in its stead, have a director. There are also two assistant directors appointed by Order-in-Council and that was the reason it was necessary to re-draft the Act. The only changes in the Act are with respect to certain deletions which were omitted last year.



amended the Act to provide for Mothers' Allowance to be paid to mothers, so that children might continue at school until they were eighteen years of age. In doing that, we made no provision whereby a mother could qualify or make application for Mothers' Allowance who had not already been in receipt of it, whose child was over sixteen years of age. Under this amendment, it will now be possible for a mother to qualify to receive a Mothers' Allowance for a child the first time, who is seventeen years of age or over.

We also did not make provision for an allowance for a disabled husband, for a mother who is receiving a Mothers' Allowance after the child had reached the age of sixteen years. In this Act, it will now be possible to classify the husband as a dependent until the child reaches eighteen years of age.

For the information of the House, I might say we are very pleased with the number of Mothers in the province, who have taken advantage of our amendments of last year, and whose children have continued at school. There were about 1200, who, if we had not amended the Act, would automatically have been shut off at the end of the school year in 1951. Of these 1200, 555 have made application to have their allowance continued in order that they their children over sixteen years of age, may continue at school. We keep



a very close record and a very close check on these cases, because, as I pointed out to the House last year, it was not our intention to make the allowance available to mothers whose children were over sixteen years of age, except for the specific purpose of furthering the education of the child. We keep a check through the principals of the various schools across the province and through our field workers. We are under the impression that the children are taking full advantage of the education facilities which are offered to them and we are only too happy to make the allowance available in order that they may take advantage of it. It also applies to a number of Mothers' Allowance recipients who have disabled children over sixteen years of age. I have not the exact number of these cases, it is difficult to secure; but there are a number where we have been able to continue allowances because there was a disabled child over sixteen years of age.

In connection with disabled husbands, there are approximately 2,000 Mothers' Allowance active cases, at the present time, due to the fact the husbands are considered as totally disabled. This legislation will tie in very closely with the legislation which I introduced yesterday in connection with disabled persons and a great many of these disabled husbands,



once the Mothers' Allowances are discontinued, when the child reaches eighteen years of age, will automatically be qualified for the disabled allowance.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I welcome the amendment in regard to the Act which will make possible the continuation of schooling for children coming under this Act. I hope we will widen this as it is found necessary so as not to interrupt the schooling of children in this category whose mothers receive Mothers' Allowance.

Insofar as the administration of the Act, I do not want to deal with that at great length now, except to say there are instances where there is too much rigidity in enforcement of the regulations, when a widow's earnings go slightly beyond the maximum income allowed. I very often wish that the Department would make it possible for its investigators, its workers in the field, to use a bit more lee-way. Very often they have not the authority to use more lee-way in the final decisions on allowance to mothers who work part-time to augment their income. It happens altogether too often, although it is not general, that the allowance is reduced as soon as the mother earns beyond a certain figure. . . I think there should be a limit, but I do hope the Department will employ a little more discretion and be a little easier with some of these



families. I am not advocating the abolition of a ceiling, but the ceiling should not be so rigidly fixed that if the mother earns another \$50. within a half-year, than is allowed, her allowance be reduced by that amount.

The question I want to ask now, in the hope the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) will be able to answer it, is why he found it necessary to eliminate the Commission. There was a general feeling, Mr. Speaker, that when there was a Chairman and a Commission, it was possible to appeal or to ask for a review of the case, where the family affected was dissatisfied with the decision. I am not suggesting that it is not possible to do the same thing now with a director in charge, nor am I complaining at this stage, about anything the director of Mothers' Allowance in the province has done. I have had no experience with this Department to cause me to complain, but I do feel we are making a change which is more than of an administrative character, ordinarily speaking. If there was an avenue for appeal, there would be the possibility on the part of a widow or a mother of another category who was entitled to Mothers' Allowance that she would appeal. Hon. members of the House felt they could argue a case before a Commission which had representatives from outside the Government services. I, personally, am not very happy with the change as it is now proposed. I do not think the Commission would



be abolished, I think it did serve a very useful purpose, and provided another avenue for appeals. I am not going to oppose the Bill, but I regret this change. If the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) can offer more substantial reasons for making the change, then I think I will reluctantly allow the Bill to pass unopposed, because I have not a majority with me to oppose it and to ask for the elimination of that rather important change.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I might say a word before the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) replies. I listened carefully to the hon. Minister's (Mr. Goodfellow) explanation and I am not at all convinced as to the soundness of the policy that is enunciated in this Bill, particularly as it applies to the doing away of the Commission and its replacement by a single person, a director. It always has seemed to me the Mothers' Allowance Act could be better administrated by a Commission with three, rather than by one individual. You have, in the first place, the fact that the Mothers' Allowance figure is not a set figure, but one based on certain facts, and the amount paid under a Mothers' Allowance should not, in my judgment, be left to the discretion of one particular individual.

From the decision of this one particular



person, there really is no appeal, the only appeal there is, is to that same individual. I mean, if the applicant is not satisfied with the treatment received from the director of the Mothers' Allowance Act, then the only appeal provided by this Bill is that the applicant shall appeal to that same person, the director of the Mothers' Allowance Act. It seems to me that in real essence, is not an appeal at all. If the hon. members of the House will read section 3, I think perhaps we will get to the place where there is a very real objection to this one director. It says in sub-section 3 of section 3:

"It shall be the duty of the director to receive application for allowance and to determine the eligibility of each applicant to receive an allowance and where the applicant is eligible, to determine the amount thereof and to direct payment accordingly."

Sub-section 4 says:

"Subject to the right of the director to rescind or amend any determination or direction made by him under this Act or the regulations, every such determination and direction is final and is not subject to review by any court of law or otherwise."

I say seriously to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that I think this is not a forward step -- it is a retrograde one, we are going backwards instead of forwards. I think there is much to be said



for the views and the opinions of three persons on a Commission who bring to that Commission and to the cases before that Commission, the knowledge that each member possesses and the human qualities they possesses and bring these qualities to bear on the application before the Commission. In reducing that Commission to one, it seems to me we are going backwards instead of forwards. I earnestly suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that he re-examine his position as hon. Minister of Welfare in relation to this particular Act, even at this stage, unless he has more evidence and more facts than he has disclosed to the House. I think we still should go back to the Commission and not have a single director as is proposed in the Bill.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, in respect to the point which has been raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), in connection with the reasons for dispensing with the Mothers' Allowance Commission, I am sure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) is very conversant with the administration of Mothers' Allowance because of the time he was the responsible Minister for the Department. I want to say first, as I said in my original remarks, there will be a



director and two assistant-directors. The Commission, as such, will function just the same when this provision is made as it does at the present time. In any administration--at least it has been my experience -- there must be one person who is responsible for the administration of any branch of the Department, to the Minister. Not that I have had a great deal of difficulty in connection with dissension on commissions that have been serving on the Mothers' Allowance, administers the Mothers' Allowance; but I do feel for administrative purposes, it is much better to have one person responsible. I want to assure the hon. members of this House, at least as long as I am the responsible Minister, there is always a place to appeal. I welcome having cases where any hon. member feels that justice has not been done to an applicant, to have it brought to my personal attention, and I assure you I will not only consult with the director, but also with the two assistant-directors in order to have the cases reviewed.

In practice, in the past two years, actually the Chairman of the Commission has been giving the rulings; the two assistants or the two other members of the Commission have actually been working on certain aspects in connection with Mothers' Allowance applications in order to get the information prepared for the



Chairman of the Commission. It is felt advisable -- I want to be frank with you here and I have discussed this matter with the three present members of the Mothers' Allowance Commission and there is a complete understanding that the administrative practice will continue the same as it has in the past several years that I have been responsible for the administration of Mothers' Allowance as the hon. Minister of Public Welfare.

MR. OLIVER: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) allow me a question on that point? If what the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has said is correct, -- and I have . no doubt that it is -- why is he changing it from a Commission, to a director? What is the purpose if he is still going to have the two assistant directors?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I think you will find that we get better administration by holding one person responsible. With regard to the present members of the Commission, I do not think I would run into any difficulties, but there is always a possibility of getting a commission in a place where they feel they have equal authority, one towards the other.

MR. OLIVER: Would the Chairman not be responsible?



MR. GOODFELLOW: No, he has equal status with the other two Commissioners and, for administrative purposes, would much rather have one person whom I could hold responsible for the administration of that Department, rather than have three. There might be insubordination along the line as well.

MR. SALSEBERG: Could you not accomplish the same objective by having a responsible administrator, one person who is responsible to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) and yet retain the Commission for matters of policy within the framework of legislation and for the purpose of appeal in cases of dissatisfaction? I suggest the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) could accomplish both things without placing hon. members in a position where they must choose one or the other.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)



HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moves second reading of Bill No. 64 "An Act to amend the Homes for the Aged Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple amendment to the Homes for the Aged Act. In presenting the Estimates to the House I propose to give a somewhat more comprehensive outline of the work we are doing in that branch of the Department. At this time I would only point out that the purpose of this amendment is to provide for the mayors of municipalities or cities of over 100,000 population to designate some other person to sign applications for admission to homes for the aged.

I would say to the hon. member for York West (Mr. Brandon) that, in the Committee stage, we will straighten out the little misunderstanding which exists in the practices carried on in York County.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT, 1951

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare) moves second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend the Old Age Assistance Act, 1951."

He said: In moving second reading of Bill No. 65 effecting an amendment to the Old Age Assistance Act, these amendments, as such, are only for the purpose of designating who may take applications in the local municipalities and to clarify any doubt which might exist in respect to the authority of this Government to pay assistance under the Federal Act.



I might, though, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House at this time, give a brief outline of our experience in the less than three months we have been administering old age assistance to persons between sixty-five and sixty-nine years of age. As you know, this is new legislation and was introduced after agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, and just to give you a brief outline of the work which has been entailed in trying to take care of the number of applications which we have been receiving, we found in the first instance when we started taking applications, about the 1st of September, that the response was very slow and actually by the end of November we had only received approximately ten thousand applications.

We have encountered a good deal of difficulty in respect of securing proof of age on the applications for old age assistance due, to a great extent, to the fact that the Federal Government also had a real problem on their hands in connection with the proof of age in the Old Age Security group which they had assumed, and we have been held up securing proof of age for those persons where the only proof we can get would be the census record.

Nevertheless, we have at the present time received about 23,500 applications for old age assistance and I might say that 3,000 of those or approximately 3,000 are persons who were on the municipal relief rolls. We have already relieved the municipalities of this province of approximately 3,000 persons

Worshipper of the Devil, you have no right to do this.

Never trifles, we have at the present time

received a sum of £3,300 application for old age pension

from me I might say that I am

nowhere to be found in the case of the pension

of £3,300 to the pensioner who was

never trifles, we have at the present time

received a sum of £3,300 application for old age pension

from me I might say that I am

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through this old age assistance.

We issued in February about 12,697 cheques.

may I say Mr. Speaker, that the applications are coming in at the present time more rapidly than they did in any month last fall. It may be that people are just beginning to realize that the pension is available or that they might qualify, but it has been my impression from information I have received from the officials of the Branch that a great number of these persons who are applying at the present time are borderline cases and due to the means test it is quite possible that a great percentage of those people will not qualify. But as to the original applications last fall; for the first four months they were more needy cases, a very great percentage -- in fact, almost all who applied last fall -- have qualified for this old age assistance.

I might say also that we will have about 1800 who are now resident in our mental hospitals in the province who will be qualifying for this old age assistance.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of speaking at this time on the matter, but in view of the fact that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) saw fit to elaborate somewhat on the experiences in the operation of the Old Age Assistance Act, I would like to raise a question which I believe is extremely important.

Those of us who have had occasion to help



constituents who have applied for old age assistance know that they are now confronted with a situation that is most objectionable and that was forced upon them by Ottawa in the first place. It is similar to the situation we were confronted with in 1950 when a ruling came down from Ottawa compelling the provincial authorities to include in the estimation of the assets of an applicant the assessment value of a property which he may have owned. At that time I think it was 3 per cent -- or was it 4 per cent? -- that they asked be the figure; in other words, if the old age pensioner had a cottage which was assessed for \$4,000, they insisted at the time that 4 per cent of the \$4,000 be considered as income, and that the total of insurance paid must therefore be smaller because of that supposed income which the old people never had.

that time when the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow), the same hon. gentleman who is now the Minister, objected to this ruling and expressed public indignation did many other people, as a result of which Ottawa retreated for the moment and the Province was permitted to give the pensions on the basis of the old assessment other words, the Department was not obliged to include in the income of a family a hypothetical figure which they actually did not have.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is thrown into our laps all over again, only in a worse way. The Ottawa regulations covering the old age assistance in



the country, fifty per cent of the cost of which they shared, are very specific, only, this time, they ask that five per cent of the assessment value of a property be considered as income. The result of this rather shocking approach to the problem is that many older people who qualify in every way for old age assistance between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine are deprived of amounts which they absolutely need to maintain themselves in health and decency.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the amount is low as it is. The maximum is \$40 a month and that is a totally unsatisfactory figure in present circumstances with the cost of living what it is, but it is adding insult to injury to deduct from the \$40 a month a figure equivalent to 5 per cent of the assessed value of their cottage or house, which they actually do not receive. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, it is the law almost of Sodom and Gomorrah to approach questions of so serious a character in this manner. You have had people come in to you as I have, I am sure, you have all had this experience -- people with letters from our Department and they blame the Ontario Administration for it and it is not, as far as I can see, the responsibility or the guilt of our Provincial Administration, but they blame it on them anyway.

They receive a communication from Queens Park. They think Queens Park is responsible. Therefore, they naturally come to their member with the letter, and the letter will cite figures, that the



house is assessed at \$3,000; and that five per cent is \$150; therefore, you are entitled to old age assistance minus \$150, but the old person, man or woman, will say to you as they do to me: "But I do not get that \$150," and investigation shows they have no such income because actually if they have any, it is already taken into account by the worker in the evaluation of the total assets and income of the person or family.

It is a hypothetical figure that does not exist. They never lay their hands on that amount of money but they are denied that equivalent in the old age pension. I feel very wrought up about this -- against this practice. I meant to raise it on another occasion but the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) wanted to elaborate on his new experiences so I raise it at this time and I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Government bring to this House a motion expressing their dissatisfaction with this part of the Ottawa regulations and ask that Ottawa remedy that iniquitous regulation under which our Department is forced to operate.

I am sure that the hon. members of this House, and from all parts of the House, will vote for such a motion. I think it would be a very effective way of compelling Ottawa to retreat just as we compelled them to retreat in 1950 when the first regulation of this character was introduced. It is no more supportable or defensible than it was



then, and I do not think we need to take the position that we have to go along because Ottawa has taken this stand. I think we should publicly and demonstrably oppose this regulation and demand by a motion of this House that Ottawa rescind the regulation . . I think we will be doing our duty to ourselves, to the communities from which we come and what is important, to these older people.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I think I should point out to the hon. members of the House, in view of the point that has been raised by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), that we want to be fair about this. This is entirely new legislation. The sixty-five to sixty-nine group prior to January 1st never received public assistance of this kind -- at least they were not eligible for it- and we must consider the fact that we have to go along on new legislation by trial and error . I am not going to be critical of the Federal Government today because in the drafting of regulations, conferences were held where the representatives of ten provinces and the Federal Government sat down around a table. It is an entirely new piece of legislation and we want to try to make suggestions to the Federal authority. Naturally, they do not have to accept our suggestions because they, in the final analysis draft their own regulations . The members of the Committee representing the eleven Governments tried to work out regulations which they thought we should try and if we



found there were errors and that corrections should be made, especially in connection with income, we would make suggestions.

I think we should give these present regulations a fair trial before we criticize the Federal Government, or take steps to have another meeting to correct any inequalities or shortcomings which we may find. We have already found that there are one or two things about the computing of income which are not entirely satisfactory. At the right time, when a conference is called by the Federal authority, we shall make our views known from the experience we have gained in the actual administration of the Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No. 78, "An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No. 77, "an Act to amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE PHARMACY ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.



THE INSURANCE ACT

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 81, "An Act to amend the Insurance Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General) moves second reading of Bill No. 82, "An Act to amend the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

TRUSTEES OF MASSEY HALL

MR. A. K. ROBERTS (St. Patrick) moves second reading of Bill No. 13, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Massey Hall."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

CITY OF OSHAWA

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario) moves second reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

TOWN OF ORILLIA

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. McPhee, moves second reading of Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting the Town of Orillia".

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Wardrobe, moves second reading of Bill No. 24,



"An Act respecting The Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Hall, moves second reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act respecting the Township of Toronto."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

(Take "D" follows)



The House in Committee; Mr. Downer in the Chair.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr.

Chairman, I beg to inform the House that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject-matter of several resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

RESOLUTIONS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr.

Goodfellow:

"Resolved,

that,

the allowances and the expenses of administration may be paid out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature,

as provided by Bill No.63, The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1952."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution by Mr.

Goodfellow:

"Resolved,

that,

old age assistance may be paid in accordance with the agreement made under section 2 of The Old Age Act, 1951,

as provided by Bill No.65, An Act to Amend The Old Age Assistance Act, 1951."



Resolution agreed to.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 74th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.12, "An Act respecting the City of London", Mr. Robarts.

Sections 1 to 10 inclusive, agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.12 reported.

THE OTTAWA ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING

CLERK OF THE HOUSE; 75th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.18, "An Act respecting the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning", Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 to 27 inclusive, agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.18 reported.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 76th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.25, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 to 7 inclusive, agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.25 reported.



THE CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 77th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.29, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto, Mr. Weaver.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.29 reported.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress  
Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain Bills without amendments, and moves its adoption.

Report agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to; the House in Committee of Supply; Mr. Downer in the Chair.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Estimates of the Attorney-General.



On Vote 29.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, either I raise the question I brought forward the other day at this time, or I will raise it on Vote 35, as was personally suggested to me.

MR. FROST: I would be quite content, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) wishes to make his speech now. I am very anxious to hear what it is. I cannot wait.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, the eagerness of the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), I will raise the question now, I have grounds for thinking that he is not entirely ignorant of the matter I am now raising.

On this vote, Number 29, "The enforcement of criminal law", I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Attorney-General and the House to a case which, in my opinion, has not received sufficient attention from him up to this time. I refer to the very prodigious and very harmful and very dangerous developments in the life of our youngsters in this Province. I refer to the harmful effect of crime comics upon the minds and the development of our younger people. I am not one of those, Mr. Chairman, who advocate the abolition of



comics. Some of my best friends read comics, and some of them seem to enjoy the strips very much. I am referring especially to the category of booklets which are sold over the counter across the Province -- and I imagine elsewhere in Canada -- which are known as "crime comics".

The harmful effect of those comics has been recognized by international authorities on the upbringing of children. May I say to the hon. members that an organization, such as the Teachers' Organization of Great Britain, has gone on record against the distribution of these harmful and poisonous things in Great Britain. Not only have they asked for the ban of that type of so-called comic book, but others in the United States have sounded an alarm over the dangers of this type of reading matter.

One of the authorities who has written a book on this subject is Mr. F. Wertham, and in his book "Psychopathology of Comic Books" he says:

"The comic books concentrate on aggressions which are impossible under civilized restraints - with fists, guns, torture, killing and blood. The internalized censorship of both artist and child makes the attack respectable by directing it against some scapegoat, criminal or wild animal,



or even against some natural law like gravity, rather than against the parents, teachers, policemen, who are the real sources of the child's frustration and therefore the real objects of his aggression. At the same unconscious level that the child identifies himself with the heroic avenger, he may also identify whoever has been frustrating him with the corpse.

Violence displaced in this way from its intended object invariably appears in larger and larger doses, more and more often repeated. Twelve years ago, in 1936, there was not one comic book published in the United States. Today, at a conservative estimate, there are 500,000,000 yearly."

May I add that a Conservative member of the Federal House, Mr. Fulton, has said that in 1949 the figure had risen to no less than 720,000,000 per year. The harmfulness of this type of literature -- if you can call it that -- to the behaviour of children is, indeed, alarming.

A few days ago a few youngsters in Toronto were arrested for destroying parking meters, and when apprehended, said they imitated similar actions they had seen in a current comic strip. A little while ago a youngster, whom I think was eleven years of age, was shot through the head by two playmates in Iriquois Falls, because they were imitating a certain crime comic, and they endeavoured to get the youngster to walk across a railroad trestle over a stream, and when he refused,



they fired a bullet into him, and the child had to be rushed to a Toronto hospital for a serious operation.

This matter is so serious, and is becoming increasingly so, that the Question was raised in the House at Ottawa by a private member, Mr. Fulton, a Progressive Conservative member. He has introduced an amendment to the Criminal Code to make possible the prosecution of those responsible for the dissemination of this harmful and injurious type of reading matter.

The amendment, which is known as the "Fulton amendment" to a section in the 1950 Statutes, the Criminal Code, reads as follows:

"Subsection 3 of Section 207 of the Criminal Code is amended to read as follows:

'Crime comics' means, in this connection, any magazine, periodical or book which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially, the commission of crime, real or fictitious."

(Take "E" follows)



I think that is a very clear definition, at least, in the eyes of a layman. Reading it, he would conclude that is a sufficiently clear indication of what this means. And yet, despite the addition of this amendment to the Criminal Code, we find in almost every store which sells reading matter, these types of magazines sold. I am not blaming the storekeepers, the merchants who handle everything the agency brings. They are in a position where if they were to refuse to handle it, they would lose other trade. People would go to a competitor. The merchant is quite innocent in this regard. It is the publishers of this horrible type of literature who are responsible. You will find magazines, such as this "Black Cat Mystery", and there are pictures on its covers, which are enough to distract an adult person, not to speak of children, who are very pliable. I will send them over to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), and he also will be astounded at the shocking things he will see in this and the others which I have before me. Some children, I have been told, become positively hysterical from these disturbing stories and pictures, which are thrust into their hands, the reading of which becomes a habit with a great many of them. I think it is in



the category of the material intended in the amendment to the Criminal Code. Most of this is American stuff shipped in from the United States. The one I have in my hand is published in the United States and sold in this country. If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) cannot wait and he wants to be shocked by these, I will send them over as I handle them, one at a time. I am forwarding "Black Cat Mystery" with a horrifying face, a mummified girl who is being taken out of a coffin-like box, enough to scare the life out of youngsters and give them dreams that will disturb them and the whole family. Here is another American product, "Black Hawk", and here you have stories of a golden mummy and what happens when a huge idol rises from a century-old tomb. Fantastically shocking stuff! I am sure any hon. member who asks for a copy, will find that children in his constituency are also reading this sort of harmful material. I do not think it is difficult to find, for any hon. member has just to walk into any store in his neighborhood.

Here is one called "Astounding" with the weirdest pictures. They feature in this issue a story called "Ghouls' Gold", and you have monsters of all sorts depicted on the front cover. As I said before, this is a United States product.

Also, they have one called, "War, war",



depicting acts of violence and terror, which I will also forward to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) and to all hon. members who seem to clamour for copies. I hope you will take this as seriously as I do. If the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) does not supply you with copies, you can buy them in your own areas.

Another one, "Battle Action", with a man, bayonet pointed at the heart of another.

One could gather scores of these demoralizing and most injurious types of literature. The matter has reached such proportions, that in a Christmas message by the Pope, he drew attention to the harmful effect of this kind of literature on the lives of young people. He was addressing himself especially to young criminals, so-called young criminals, incarcerated in the various prisons.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand why the Department of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) a law-enforcement Department, does not take action against some of these publications. I am not suggesting he take action against those which I have forwarded to him, some of which may be in that category. In my opinion all of those are, but there may be differences of opinion. There is certainly a sufficiently large amount of this "stuff" around to justify some action.



Even if the Department of the hon. Attorney-General should not succeed in getting a conviction, it will perhaps have some deterring effect upon those who are ready to make a dollar out of harmful material of this sort and who disregard the effect it has on young children in their most sensitive and formative years of life.

I have been advised that this matter was taken up with the Minister of Justice in Ottawa by certain groups in this city, and that the Minister of Justice replied to these groups that the law had been amended, that there was adequate provision in the statute books for action against the crime comics of the sort complained against. He said it was entirely up to the Attorney-General of each province to take the necessary action. "The enforcement of criminal law", he said, "lies in the hands of the provincial authorities". That is why, Mr. Chairman, I wanted at this time to raise this problem, drawing it to the attention of the Government hoping that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) would care to make some statement and indicate an intention to take whatever action the law makes possible for him to take in the protection of the young children of our province.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr.



Chairman, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has been exceedingly diligent in collecting a number of examples of what appear to be horror mysteries of one kind and another. The astonishing thing about the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is that having had these in his possession for perhaps some days, he has never laid them immediately before the Crown Attorney in the city of Toronto, who would have full authority to prosecute, if he felt there was ground for prosecution. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) prefers to make a speech in this House on the matter in a general way. He has apparently had these in his possession for several days, "hot material", dripping with what he says is the foundation for a criminal charge. Instead of doing his duty as a citizen, having this "hot tip" within his reach, he holds off and keeps it secretly within his breast. He holds it in order to make a speech on it, rather than taking immediate steps to lay it before the proper authorities, so that action may be taken. If this really does provide any basis for action under the section, the conduct of the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) would be similar to that, where if he saw a murder being committed, instead of going to the police, he would make a speech in the House about it.

MR. SALSBERG: Such language is certainly



unworthy of your office. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) does not need to treat this matter in the jocular manner in which he is treating it.

MR. PORTER: I am not doing anything of the kind. I am putting it to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that he has a duty as an hon. member of this House, and as a citizen, that as soon as information comes into his hands which leads him to believe that a crime has been committed, his duty is to lay it before the authorities immediately, not to make a speech in the House.

MR. SALSBERG: It is the duty of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) to enforce the law.

MR. PORTER: I intend to have these looked into and examined to see if a charge should be laid. I am simply pointing out to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that it has been within his power ever since he saw the things he has mentioned, to lay this before the proper authorities, and have the charges laid. If these documents the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has handed to me are substance on which a charge can be laid, a charge will be laid, and it would have been laid weeks and months ago if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) had gone to the authorities at the time these came into his hands. One of these documents he sends across is dated the 7th of March, 1952; this one is dated June -- I do not know



whether the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) bought it in June, but I imagine it would be out of print by now. This has been lying in his drawer, in his desk, in his attic or someplace ever since that date, and he has done nothing about it. Number 53 is dated June -- it does not say what year, it may have been several years ago. This "astounding" one is one without any date. I do not know where the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) got this. I do not know where they came from but I suppose this was being saved up to make some spectacular speech about it, when he could have done the proper thing that any citizen should do if he felt so strongly about this, and felt it was an offence against the Criminal Code. It was up to him to go immediately to the Crown Attorney, but instead, we have this speech to-day.

MR. SALSBERG: You will have another before you are through. You are asking for it.

MR. PORTER: We would have had that, anyway. I am just suggesting to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that the course of action was open to him, and the same course of action is open to any citizen who finds this sort of literature on the shelves of any store or news-stand, and is being circulated, and which offends against the Criminal Code.

MR. SALSBERG: You never saw them?



MR. PORTER: I have seen them, but I have not seen one where we would be prepared to lay a charge, because they do not come within a section of the Criminal Code. I have not seen these before, but I have made it my business to examine a great many books and comics of this kind to see whether they offend against the Criminal Code. In the ones I have been able to examine, we were of the opinion that they did not. These may be different. I have not had the advantage of seeing these, as the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has, for the last six or nine months.

MR. SALSBERG: You are uttering untruths, reckless untruths, and it is unbecoming the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter).

MR. PORTER: You will have plenty of opportunity. Mr. Chairman, the section of the Code that deals with this matter is 207, which covers a number of other types of publications. In view of the fact the matter has been brought up, I am going to advise the House as to what it attempts to cover.

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who (a) makes, prints, publishes, distributes, circulates, or has in his possession, for any such purpose, any obscene written matter, picture, model or other thing whatsoever; or (b) makes, prints, publishes, distributes, sells or has in possession, for any such



purpose, any crime comic."

It goes on and provides for an offence in the case of selling for public use, some of these documents. Crime comic is very carefully described;

"'Crime comic' means in this section, any magazine, periodical or book which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially, the commission of crimes, real or fictitious."

The whole question is whether these documents are offensive against the Criminal Code, dependent upon whether they offend against that section; whether they "exclusively or substantially comprise matter depicting pictorially the commission of crimes, real or fictitious". In a great many of these cases, it has been found that the magazines which are published do not go quite that far; that there is not any depiction of crime which could be found. There is a good deal of suggestion of crime; there is a good deal of horror matter calculated to interest and raise the goose-pimples on certain people, but you will generally find in these publications it is very difficult to put your finger on the picture where an actual commission of a crime is portrayed. If that cannot be found, then it is not within the Section. That is one of the difficulties of prosecuting any case of literature of this kind.



There are very few charges laid under this section. There was one, a very short time ago, a matter of a couple of years ago, which came before a judge in this province. What happened was, the defence were able to produce stacks of classical literature of all kinds, especially certain scenes from Shakespeare, which were very much worse than the literature which was supposed to be offensive. The whole question of deciding these points, as to whether there is really an offense against this section or not, is a very nice one in every case, and it is very difficult to establish what is required to be established under the Criminal Code. One of the greatest problems in the administration of justice with respect to literature is that in this country, we have what we refer to as "freedom of the Press". The Press is so free that the Tribune is allowed to circulate freely or for a charge, all over the province. The freedom of the Press is such that I have received in the mail over a period of about two or three months, every night, a little printed, nicely designed card which I consider contains nothing but falsehoods, telling about conditions in another country which is under another form of Government.

MR. SALSBERG: Is the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) opposed to the freedom of the Press?



MR. PORTER: I am not opposed to the freedom of the Press, I am talking about whether it is within the section or not.

MR. SALSBERG: Why drag a red herring across the trail?

MR. PORTER: I am saying that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and his cohorts enjoy greater freedom in this country than anywhere else in the world and one of those freedoms --

MR. SALSBERG: What has that to do with crime comics?

MR. PORTER: One of those is freedom of speech which he enjoys in this House, and freedom of the Press to print and circulate all sorts of literature, whether it is true or false.

There is a line which has been drawn for many years in the Criminal law as to certain types of literature that may go beyond the realm of decency but it has always been extremely difficult for any court to decide whether this was simply another example of extreme exorcise, and perhaps abuse to some extent, of the freedom of the Press or whether this was beyond the line of decency, so that the publishers of it would be liable to a conviction. That is always a matter of very great difficulty as far as these



publications are concerned. Of course, they are now in my possession and perhaps I am guilty under the Code because I have them in my possession. I shall have them looked into, and, if there is any action to be taken, it will be taken. If it is decided that they do not offend the section of the Criminal Code, the Department of the Attorney-General will have to act accordingly.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I feel I am obliged to rise on this occasion. Unfortunately, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has an unfortunate habit of getting excited, and becoming very antagonistic unduly and without warrant on frequent occasions. Otherwise, he is a fine fellow. But he evidently is excitable. He is on the defensive, when he does not have to be.

Mr. Chairman, I have not created a case against the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) nor have I been going around for months with this type of stuff and failed to bring it to his attention. The fact is, all I have been asking here to-day is, that a Criminal Code amendment introduced by a Conservative member of the Federal House should be enforced in this province, as far as it may be possible to enforce it against such literature. I do not know whether these were bought in May, June or July. I did not buy them. Of course, I looked at them, when they were given to me a few days ago.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)



I want to explain this to the House.

MR. PORTER: Somebody has had them in his possession.

MR. SALSBERG: Because the hon. Attorney General went far afield dragging in, not one, but a carload of red herring on a matter that certainly does not justify it. I was approached some time ago on this section. When I was told about it, I was asked to raise it in the House.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I gather the hon. member wants to make progress.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, but I want to defend myself against charges which you allowed the Attorney General to make. The hon. Prime Minister was sitting there chuckling while the hon. Attorney General was throwing bricks. Now, please chuckle for a minute, while I throw a couple.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I must admit I was a little amused regarding certain aspects of this matter. However, I do not wish to gloss over what my hon. friend might think was a serious matter. Today, he has brought forward these booklets, and no sooner has the hon. Attorney General received them, than he has sent them to the law officers and they are under investigation.

May I suggest to the hon. member for St. Andrew that hereafter, when he has a serious matter of this sort which involves a breach of the law, he refer it to the law officers at once. It will be



attended to and will be examined with all despatch.

I think that is the full point of the hon. member's contention. If the point he raised this afternoon were one which had been glossed over and nothing done, it would be different; but the hon. member can see for himself that these booklets have been referred to the law officers, that the wheels of justice have started to grind and the matter will be followed up.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the effort of the hon. Prime Minister to calm the tempers here. I wish some of his Ministers would learn from him how to receive a matter without becoming disturbed, for I do not charge the hon. Attorney General or his Department, nor do I consider I merited the accusation of creating some mysterious thing here, holding it back to throw at him. As I began to say and, in defence of my record, there are plenty of other issues on which to speak, and I seek no quarrel with any hon. member.

When I was approached on this matter, I said: "Go to the Attorney General." I was told by that group that they had written the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) and that it brought no answer.

MR. PORTER: What is that?

MR. SALSBERG: The people who approached me stated they had written the hon. Attorney General. They may not have sent samples but they sent a letter. At any rate, that is what I was told.



MR. PORTER: Will the hon. member for St. Andrew advise me who his informants are.

MR. SALSBERG: I certainly shall.

MR. PORTER: Right here and now.

MR. SALSBERG: I told them I would raise it.

MR. PORTER: Told who?

MR. SALSBERG: They are a group of young people.

MR. PORTER: What is the name of the group?

MR. SALSBERG: Do not worry; I am prepared because you always ask such pointed questions.

MR. PORTER: It is a question you do not want to answer.

MR. SALSBERG: I am always prepared to answer, you see. That is a group which prepared and presented a brief to the Toronto Board of Education.

MR. PORTER: What is the name of the group?

MR. SALSBERG: Here I am quoting:

"The Harmful Character of Comic Books

"A brief presented to the Toronto Board of Education on December 21st, 1950, by Mr. Charles Fine, B.A. --"

MR. PORTER: Who?

MR. SALSBERG:

"-- on behalf of the Committee for a Democratic Youth paper."

MR. DUNBAR: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Sounds suspicious to me.

MR. SALSBERG: Not as suspicious as some front committees the hon. Minister established, I assure you,



such as the Young Progressive Conservatives, National Conservative, etc. -- let us not get into that. This is a group of people who presented a brief, who gathered material, who approached me and who, in the course of the interview, I advised to go to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter).

MR. PORTER: Which they did not do.

MR. SALSBERG: They said they wrote and got no reply. I then said: "I will raise it in the House." These comic books came into my hands the day the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) announced the Estimates of this Department would come up. I communicated with them and asked whether they had anything to substantiate this. They brought those to the office two days ago, these copies I sent to the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman, there is no mystery about it. I went to the Department of the hon. Attorney General two days ago and asked to be shown the text of the Criminal Code amendment.

MR. PORTER: You did not show them the books.

MR. SALSBERG: The officials of his Department were very kind and here I have in my hand a volume from his own office -- again, no mystery.

MR. PORTER: You did not show them any literature.

MR. SALSBERG: Furthermore, the hon. Attorney General, since he forces me to do that and who acts as though he were suddenly surprised, was informed by me yesterday of the subject matter I would raise today. He has prepared himself, also, with a copy to quote



from. All I wanted to accomplish was to raise this question, present you with evidence such as was given to me and I cannot decide whether they come within the Act or not, but if they do -- and in my opinion, as a layman they do -- then I want to express the hope that the Department of the Attorney General will act upon them in accordance with the Act which the hon. Attorney-General is charged to enforce.

MR. KERR: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the hon. member for St. Andrew that these comic books were presented to the Board of Education of the City of Toronto, the Board of Education hired a specialist along this particular line to examine them, paid for by the taxpayers of the City of Toronto, and a voluminous report was presented on each and every one of them. As chairman of the Management Committee I had the honour to have the comic books presented to me. I took them home and gave them to the children and there was nothing in them of an offensive nature whatsoever.

That Mr. Chairman, was the finding of an expert paid by the City of Toronto to examine them as to their content and whether there was anything in them offensive, or anything of the sort. I would advise the hon. Attorney General that the hon. member for St. Andrew is just about two years late in presenting this brief, which has been presented to the Board of Education.~~and~~

MR. SALSBERG: That is all right, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is wrong for me on this question to take sides with a Conservative member of parliament



in the Federal House and to say I agree with his opinion rather than that expressed here a minute ago.

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Chairman, subsection (8), reimbursement of salaries of judges and court officials; and maintenance of offices -- will the hon. Attorney General expound on that? What does that mean?

MR. PORTER: Which is that?

MR. CHARTRAND: Subsection (8) of section 29.

MR. PORTER: This remains unchanged over the previous year. The purpose is to provide for annual reimbursements of costs of operating juvenile and family courts in unorganized districts.

MR. CHARTRAND: Has it anything to do with salaries?

MR. PORTER: Yes, salaries of judges in unorganized districts are taken care of out of this item.

MR. CHARTRAND: In subsection (11), salaries in connection with the Crime Detection Laboratory; would the hon. Attorney General tell us how many members pertain to that Board and if he thinks that sum is sufficient to carry out the Crime Detection Laboratory on \$15,000 a year?

MR. PORTER: I am sorry, I cannot hear the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand).

MR. CHARTRAND: Would the hon. Attorney General tell us how many employees are paid from that sum of \$15,000?



MR. PORTER: There is a very small staff in the Laboratory. The Director was appointed a few months ago and there are now two full-time employees and four experts who are called in as consultants from time to time. One well-known consultant who has been engaged in crime detection of many kinds is Dr. Joslyn Rogers of the University of Toronto.

MR. CHARTRAND: Is he not engaged full-time?

MR. PORTER: Oh, no, he never has been. He is engaged by the University of Toronto and is employed by the Crime Detection Laboratory whenever a case arises where his special knowledge and experience will be of assistance, and he then spends as much time as may be necessary. Very often several weeks may pass without his being called in, but he has had many years of experience along that line and that has been a long-standing arrangement with him.

The new head of the Laboratory, the Director, is a man possessing university experience; he came from the University of Toronto and is a man of great scientific background as to chemistry and the other sciences about -- not being a scientist myself--I am in deep water. : In any case, he is an expert on this sort of work.

Mr. Chairman, although the staff may not appear to be very large, the kind of work it performs, does not require a very large number of employees. They deal with cases as they occur and so far, as I say, this number has proven sufficient.



Certain types of work in connection with crime detection, for instance ballistics, are done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In every case of that kind, the necessary materials and evidence are sent to Ottawa. This arrangement is regarded as a most satisfactory one, rather than having a separate ballistics department since they are quite capable of handling that additional business. It would merely be duplicating services if we did it here ourselves. We fit in with them in a number of such ways.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, I see no provision in last year's Estimates for Item 11. Is this an entirely new item?

MR. PORTER: It may have been under a different heading.

MR. THOMAS: It may have been. I cannot locate it.

MR. PORTER: It has been under "Medico-Legal", which was Item 29(10) in the Estimates of last year. Salaries at that time were stated as \$8,000, the increase being due to the new appointment that has been made.

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Chairman, on subsection (13), salaries of magistrates, would the hon. Attorney General tell us how many permanent magistrates there are in the Province of Ontario and how many are temporary, and if any magistrate has been transferred from the temporary to the permanent list during the last year?

MR. PORTER: I have not that information immediately before me; I may have it in a moment. However the trend has been to increase the number of



permanent magistrates and to transfer into permanent positions, magistrates who may have been acting in a part-time capacity. In some places, of course, where the number of actions before a court was not so large, a part-time magistrate was justifiable. However, it has now become the policy of the Department to eliminate, eventually, the part-time magistrates, and to have them appointed on a full-time basis.

MR. CHARTRAND: I wanted to ascertain the extent of progress that had been achieved in the past year.

MR. PORTER: I may have the figures in a moment.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): If the hon. member (Mr. Chartrand) will put a question on the Order Paper, we will answer it for him.

MR. OLIVER: That is not necessary, surely.

MR. HOUCK: While we are awaiting an answer, may I enquire of the hon. Attorney-General, since magistrates and county court judges possess the authority to perform civil marriages, has very much money been turned over to the Department, on that account?

MR. FROST: (Prime Minister): Not nearly enough.

MR. PORTER: That is turned into the Department of the hon. Provincial Treasurer. We do not get it. I suppose it goes directly into the Consolidated Revenue Fund like all other monies. You will notice the Estimates do not show all the money we receive -- or earn - rather.

(Page F-10 follows.)



MR. HOUCK: There is no report in your office on it?

MR. PORTER: No. I am informed there are now sixty permanent magistrates and three temporary or part-time magistrates. There were no transfers to the permanent classification during the last year, but several new appointments were made to replace magistrates who died. In cases where part-time magistrates died during the year, they have been replaced by permanent appointments and there are only three part-time magistrates at present.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, if I may revert to Item No. 7, "General administration of justice including fuel, light, water, rent, maintenance and clothing of prisoners and contingencies", on just what basis do you share the cost of jail administration with the counties?

MR. PORTER: I do not know whether the hon. member for Brant has put an embarrassing question to me or not. That question has never been asked before and I would assume either the hon. member must have known the answer or he has passed a lot of Estimates without knowing because it has been unchanged ever since he came into office.

MR. NIXON: Yes, I am afraid I have.

MR. PORTER: On the other hand, I shall be very glad to do my best. This is a very difficult question to answer, although it is set out in Schedule B of the Administration of Justice Act, and I have that here. That was Item No. 7, was it?



MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. PORTER: This is in unorganized districts which are treated differently. We pay one hundred per cent.

MR. NIXON: But I wanted it on the counties. This is where you put part of it on the counties.

MR. PORTER: No. 7 is the district.

MR. NIXON: What item covers the counties?

MR. PORTER: No. 5.

MR. NIXON: May I ask my question on No. 5, then? I am sorry.

MR. PORTER: I am sorry. The answer I gave was the answer to No. 5.

MR. NIXON: Then let us have the answer to No. 7.

MR. PORTER: Just a moment, give me time.

MR. NIXON: Maybe the hon. Minister would permit me to express a view on this question while he is waiting for definite information. I have felt the time was here when the Province of Ontario should take over the entire cost of the administration of the jails in the organized counties, as it does in the unorganized parts of the province. This system of jail administration has simply grown up like Topsy and in the last few years I do not think has kept pace with the conditions that we live in.

In the early days, crime and its resultant problems were more local than they are today. It is wider in its character and application than it was years



ago in the horse-and-buggy days, when most crime in the counties originated and occurred there and was committed by local offenders. Now they may come from anywhere, many who offend against our traffic laws in particular come from the United States.

I believe the Province should take over the entire responsibility for county jails, pay for them and relieve the municipalities of that expense. We are every year increasing the grants to municipalities and they come back and say they have to spend two dollars for every one they get from the hon. Provincial Treasurer, but if instead of increasing our assistance in that way we were to relieve the municipalities of the entire cost of one particular responsibility which they have had in the past, I think that relief would be much more appreciated than giving them additional grants.

In this particular instance, that of the cost of jail administration, I do not know what proportion the county pays, but in most cases I think local crime is a small proportion of the crimes committed in the county.

There is another phase of this question which I might discuss when the Estimates of the Department of Reform Institutions are before the House, with respect to the jails themselves but certainly with respect to the administration of justice I am very much interested in the reply the hon. Attorney General might give.



MR. DUNBAR: Being the Minister who put through the legislation a very few years ago when the hon. member for Brant was present, I would like to say a word on that question, Mr. Chairman. When the time comes that materials are plentiful and we can erect sufficient buildings, all the expense is going to be taken off the counties. In Eastern Ontario today, with the Rideau Farm, the population of the Ottawa jail has been more than cut in two. The same applies to Pembroke, Perth, Cornwall and others. The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) will be able to tell the House that when they are building and have the materials, all these county jails will be closed. The Burtch Institution, which we opened up at Brantford, is taking away from all the county jails throughout the peninsula.

MR. NIXON: On that subject, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) if they are not taken there after they are convicted?

MR. DUNBAR: No, but they have a conveyance at the Rideau Farm -- you will pardon me for saying this -- they have a conveyance there now so that if a man is remanded for a time sufficiently long, he is taken out there and kept there until his trial. It has been handled well, and with due respect to the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) in charge, I thought, having been here when the legislation was brought in, it was my duty to make that explanation. The



intention of this Government is that when materials are sufficiently plentiful there will be enough industrial farms opened so that the county jails may be completely closed. In the case of the industrial farms, we pay 100 per cent, the same as we do in the North country.

MR. PORTER: I want to get accurate information for the hon. member for Brant, and I think it would be better if this were left in abeyance. It is rather difficult for me to work it out from the Statute. It is all statutory.

MR. NIXON: I appreciate that.

MR. DUNBAR: About 43 per cent.

Vote No. 29 agreed to.

On Vote No. 30:

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Chairman, on subsection (4) of Vote No. 30, "Cost-of-living bonus, \$40,000," if I may revert to Vote No. 23, "Main office, cost-of-living bonus, \$961,000," that is practically a million dollars for cost-of-living bonus, will the hon. Attorney General tell us what is the policy of the Department concerning the cost-of-living bonus?

MR. PORTER: All employees of the Department and of the various Branches that operate under the Department are paid a cost-of-living bonus exactly the same as are our civil servants. Included are the Provincial Police, the Public Trustee's office, and those who are appointed by the Province. The hon. member for Ottawa East may recollect that we are



amending the Magistrates' Act so that magistrates in the City of Toronto will be entitled to that cost-of-living bonus. Under the present arrangement they are not, so that we have amended the Act to make the bonus available to them.

MR. CHARTRAND: Is that 10 per cent, 15 per cent of what?

MR. PORTER: The cost-of-living bonus today amounts to \$420 a year all across the board, I believe.

MR. CHARTRAND: For employees?

MR. PORTER: For employees; not for anybody else, though.

Vote No. 30 agreed to.

On Vote No. 31:

MR. NIXON: On Item 11, Mr. Chairman, "Special Services -- Children's Aid and Societies," there is a very large increase in that vote, from \$17,500 to \$38,000 --for "Matrimonial Causes", maybe. When the hon. Attorney General is speaking, perhaps he can tell us what causes "matrimonial causes".

MR. PORTER: I think that is the explanation. The increase in 31(11) is made necessary by an increase of one hundred per cent in the rates paid to Children's Aid Societies. Societies are called upon frequently to handle matters concerning children of divorced parents, and under a special arrangement made under the Statute which was passed a few years ago there is much



greater need for the assistance of the Children's Aids because they do the investigating of these various matrimonial causes. Where the custody of children and their welfare are involved, the Children's Aid Societies do the investigating and we pay \$10 in each case.

Votes Nos. 31 and 32 agreed to.

On Vote No. 33:

MR. CHARTRAND: Mr. Chairman, in Vote 33(4), "Maintenance", there is \$243,500; under Item 3 there has also been purchased equipment amounting to \$7,000. What is the duplication about?

MR. PORTER: "Regional and field training"?

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes.

MR. PORTER: That apparatus and equipment is all purchased for and is part of the Regional and Field Training programme.

MR. CHARTRAND: Yes.

MR. PORTER: We have certain fire pumpers and mechanical equipment of one kind and another used for the purpose of training firemen who take advantage of the course. The equipment under "Maintenance" would be different. If the hon. member for Ottawa East wants that broken down, I will see if I have it here. I have not that figure of \$2,850 actually broken down into what it consists of, but I can get that. It is an estimate, of course for equipment in the carrying on of office.

Vote No. 33 agreed to.

(Take "G" follows)



On Vote No. 34:

MR. OLIVER: In Vote 34, item 9, there is a \$70,000 drop in salaries in that particular department which seems to reverse the general trend. Would the hon. Minister indicate what has brought this about?

MR. PORTER: Yes, the amount provided last year was over-estimated.

MR. OLIVER: Oh, goodness!

MR. PORTER: These officials were placed on the payroll last year. They were on fees, a great many of these officials, and they have been placed on the payroll. We wanted to make sure they were going to be properly looked after but we had over-estimated it by \$70,000. It was not possible then to estimate the exact amount that would be required, because in some cases we did not know whether they would be moving from fee to salary.

MR. VILLENEUVE

MR. CHARTRAND: Would the Attorney General tell us if all the local registrars and sheriffs are on the payroll and not on fees?

MR. PORTER: Yes, they are all on the payroll now.

MR. HOUCK: When a county judge sits on an arbitration board or commission does the Province pay him for that?

MR. PORTER: If he is appointed by the Province. Of course, they sit on all types of arbitration boards which are appointed by private individuals, but when they are sitting on arbitration



boards set up by the Province they are paid by the Province.

Vote No. 34 agreed to.

On Vote No. 35:

MR. GRUMMETT: In respect of 35, I believe I have spoken on this Vote practically every year for a number of years. Now, the Attorney General well knows that I have a great deal of admiration for the Provincial Police Force under his control and I wish to see that Force maintained at its highest efficiency. I believe that the only way you can do that is by paying the men a reasonable salary comparable with the salaries received by other police forces. During the time that I have been mentioning the work of the Ontario Provincial Police in this House, their salaries have been raised a little.

MR. PORTER: A good deal, but not entirely as a result of my hon. friend's speeches, of course, although we do welcome the hon. member's attitude in this whole matter, and I am sure it has not done us any harm to have him raise this point every year because it gives that extra confidence in the things we do, and I think we all agree with what the hon. member says in connection with the salaries of the Provincial Police. They have been steadily raised and, as I have already stated, they are constantly under review and we have been making raises from time to time.

MR. GRUMMETT: You will admit that a little prodding does some good from time to time.

MR. PORTER: I do not object to it. I am all in favour of it, especially on this particular subject



because it gives me something to work on; I know that it won't be opposed.

MR. GRUMMETT: I wish that all the hon. members in the House would take the opportunity of speaking on behalf of this Force. I think in these days and times we ought to let the Ontario Provincial Force know that we hold them in the highest esteem. I am very, very glad, Mr. Chairman, to know that in this House there is now one hon. member who speaks with me -- the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) on behalf of the Police.

In previous years I have been the only one to get up on this Estimate or at any other time and speak on behalf of this Force of ours.

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): While you talk we act.

MR. GRUMMETT: You mean when I talk you act.

MR. PORTER: We are all at one in this case.

MR. GRUMMETT: To come back to the subject, I want to impress on the Government the fact that we should adjust the salaries of the Provincial Police officers so there is no dissimilarity between the salary of a Provincial Police officer in one locality and that of the municipal officers. I am of the opinion that tends to cause a certain amount of dissatisfaction. I wish that the Department would make a survey of the salaries received by different Provincial Police officers in different localities and also the salaries received by the municipal officers in those same localities, so that



we could tie in the work of the two forces and give to our Provincial Police Force the support that it deserves from us.

At the same time, as I have stated before, I wish to commend the Attorney General on the work of the patrol cruisers. That was an excellent step in helping to control crime throughout the province. I believe I can say, in all sincerity, the administration of justice as far as the Provincial Police are concerned is in good hands. They are a good force, and I am proud to acknowledge that fact here in the House. We have a good force in the Ontario Provincial Police.

MR. DEMPSEY: I would like to say a word in favour of this before the controversy is over. I think they are doing a splendid job. In fact, in my riding we have done away with all police except the Provincial Police, and the head of this Force, I think, is a credit to us. They are doing a splendid job.

I have been instrumental in placing a lot of the boys of my riding on that Force, and the head of the Force said: "Dempsey, you send us good men from that country." I said: "We have nothing else down there except good men. We would not send you any other kind." I would like to say something in favour of them.

MR. OLIVER: In Vote 35, in item 3, there is an increase in the telegraph and telephone account of \$25,000, which is rather exorbitant. Can the



hon. Minister explain that?

MR. PORTER: There is an increase in telephone rates. That would probably account for some of that item. The telephone part of the account was probably the larger share of it. A great deal of communication was done in that way.

MR. OLIVER: I think the Attorney General realizes that an increase of \$25,000 is rather substantial.

MR. PORTER: I forget how much it was increased.

MR. OLIVER: \$35,000 last year and \$60,000 this year. There is more than a telephone rate increase there.

MR. PORTER: And the telephone rates may be increased again from what I have heard.

MR. OLIVER: But that does not account for all the increase.

MR. PORTER: There may be some special information which will assist, in a moment.

MR. HOUCK: In Vote 35, may I ask the Attorney General if he can tell us how many municipalities we now have that have the Provincial Police policing the municipalities?

MR. PORTER: Yes, I have that figure. I am informed in answer to the question of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), that telephone accounts were formerly paid by the men in the district and charged to travelling expenses. Now, it has been broken down in this way so that accounts for it.



MR. HOUCK: My question was how many municipalities are policed by the Provincial Police only?

MR. PORTER: Eighty-nine municipalities are policed by two hundred officers under contract, under the provisions of the Police Act. A year ago 82 municipalities were being policed by 188 officers.

MR. THOMAS:(Ontario): Mr. Chairman, did any of the municipalities revert back to their own private system from the provincial force during that year?

MR. PORTER: I do not think so. No, there has not been one.

MR. GRUMMETT: Did not Hearst revert back last year? I heard that. I may not be correct.

MR. PORTER: Yes, Hearst did apparently.

Vote No. 35 agreed to.

On Vote No. 36:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 36, I want to raise a point and hope that the Attorney General will take it under advisement or explain it here. It is in connection with the Ontario Securities Commission and its work for the protection of the investors in various types of securities. I came across quite accidentally a practice which, in my opinion, was rather surprising if not shocking. It constitutes, as I see it, a clear violation of The Companies Act by those who appear to violate it with impunity. There is no charge or action taken against them, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that their ability to get away with that may be used as a cover for the



carrying on of other activities which are not in accordance with the rules or regulations of either the law or the self-imposed regulations of the Broker-Dealers Association.

Here is what I have found. In one particular case -- I will, if the Attorney General requires it, give him the name of the concern later and I am not complaining against this one company except that it is an illustration --- here is a mining corporation, formed in 1945, and in their annual reports I found that they report that they hold no annual meeting of shareholders. Section 46 of the Ontario Companies Act requires that there be an annual meeting of shareholders.

In the first report presented to the Companies Branch of the Provincial Secretary, the officials of that corporation say that they held no meeting. The Companies Branch seems to be doing their work quite properly. They notified the officials that "in accordance with Section 46 of the Act you are supposed to hold an annual meeting." But the following year rolls around and they file an annual report, and again that report shows no meeting was held. The Provincial Secretary's Companies Branch again does the right thing by notifying the corporation that "in accordance with Section 46 you are obliged to hold an annual meeting of shareholders, and it is a contravention of the law if you do not." However, the company goes merrily along holding no meeting, and the following year reports again, "no meeting."



The only change in the annual report of this company which I could see when I checked, was that whereas at first they said "None yet," they now report "None as yet," but they continue to evade the law and the Government Branch responsible for it would seem to be doing its duty in bringing it to their notice, but no prosecution takes place and they are not called to account.

Further astonishing was it to find, Mr. Chairman, that without holding shareholders' meetings throughout the period since incorporation they nevertheless report changes of officers -- new presidents, new boards of directors, new treasurers. Obviously, they were not chosen by the shareholders because there were no shareholders' meetings. Obviously some group meeting in some cubicle downtown changed the chairs or handed them over to someone else, and may I say -- and I do not want to make this an issue now -- that the reason I wanted to check on this company was through a complaint I received. This stock, from what I could see as a layman, was very queerly manipulated. It suddenly shot up and suddenly disappeared from the scene. Yet this corporation has violated the law every year, held no shareholders' meetings, obviously re-elected themselves or elected others.

What I want to submit, Mr. Chairman, is, whether this does not indicate some lack of co-ordination between the Attorney General's Department and the Provincial Secretary, because the Provincial



Secretary's Department was doing its part of the task. It obviously checked the annual reports, it notified them of the violation of the law, but there it stopped, and they continued to violate it without regard to the annual notices they received. Perhaps they should be handed over to the Attorney General. Perhaps the reports should go to the Ontario Securities Commission.

(Take "H" follows)



Does the Securities Commission receive this information? Are they aware that the corporation is able to "get away with such a procedure" year after year, and neither be called to account, or receive any punishment, so that the practice may be stopped? I repeat this lends itself to all sorts of improper procedures, and I wanted at this time, on this vote, to bring the matter to the attention of the House.

Before I take my seat, I want to quote from a letter written by the Companies Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary to this company. It states:

"It is also noted that you have never held an annual meeting. I would point out that under Section 46 of the Companies Act, a company is required to hold an annual meeting of the shareholders in each year. Will you please advise me when the next annual meeting is to be held?"

This letter was mailed on November 9th, 1950. You would imagine that people holding offices would have at least the decency to reply. There was no reply on the file, but there is the 1951 report, and in answer to Question 9, we find "not as yet", which completely ignores the warning and advice given to them by the Department, and they have proceeded merrily along their way. Even after this warning, they sent in a list of new



officers, a new president, a new secretary-treasurer, and the names of several, which formed a change in the directorship.

This has been done by people who obviously are in control of public funds, as the result of a sale of shares, and it is extremely problematical whether there will be anything left for them to handle. That is the way they are carrying on.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, all I can say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is, if he will give me the particulars and the name of the company, it will be looked into. If he had done that a few days ago, the investigation could have been done by now.

MR. SALSBERG: I want to make it clear I am not laying charges.

MR. PORTER: It is as clear as a bell, because you have laid nothing.

MR. SALSBERG: A situation is disclosed there which is obviously wrong.

MR. PORTER: I will look into it, if you want to have the particulars.

MR. SALSBERG: I will give them to you, and I would not be surprised if you found many more, if you



look through the reports.

Vote 36 agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Department of Insurance, Page 60.

Vote 95 agreed to.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) if he will provide me with the information I desire?

MR. PORTER: Yes, I will see that the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) gets that information to-morrow. If other hon. members of the House are interested, I will give the information to the House.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Department of Health, Page 43.

On Vote 55.

HON. MACKINNON PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, although most of the afternoon has been spent, I would like to follow out the suggestion of the Hon. Prime Minister, and give the hon. members of the House a little insight into our Department.

The Department of Health is composed of 13 very active and expanding divisions. In addition, we are very closely associated with some very important



organizations, such as the Foundation for Alcoholism.

I assure the hon. members that I am going to say nothing further at the present time regarding that foundation, for the reason that I intend to table the annual report within the next few days, and at that time I will give an accounting of their work.

We have also the Commission for the Investigation of Cancer Remedies; we have the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation; we have governing boards for drugless practitioners, embalmers, funeral directors, optometrists, and so forth.

I am sure the hon. members will agree that to give any comprehensive review, which would do justice to all of those, would bring it into the marathon class. Therefore, to-day I desire to simply give this House, as briefly as possible, a story of the general scope of the Department of Health.

One thing which has given me a great deal of concern since I came into this Department is that we have gone far beyond the real functions of a Department of Health, which, as all hon. members know, is preventive medicine. The original idea of the Department of Health was to do everything in its power toward the prevention of all illnesses, the prevention of



communicable diseases, and even the prevention of accidents. That is not only true in Ontario, but it is true in the other Provinces of Canada, and is also true in the United States.

But we are living in changing times, and I feel it has been very necessary for us to go beyond the scope of preventive medicine, especially in regard to three subjects: first, mental health; secondly, tuberculosis; and, thirdly, cancer. In regard to the latter, the Department has worked through its various organizations, and this applies as well to the first two, which really belong to the Department, in the prevention, early diagnoses, and treatment of all these three conditions, which are three of the most important ones.

It may be wise to give the hon. members of this House a little insight into the history of public health, because that will demonstrate to us our real duty, . , the duty we owe for the work done by our pioneers.

The White Plague brought tuberculosis to the Indians in this country. The same was not true in South America. The Aborigines were the first settlers there, as far as we know. They had a scourge of tuber-



culosis long before the advent of the white men.

Here in Canada, tuberculosis was not known amongst the Indians until the white men came here, and may I say to the hon. members that both the Federal Government and each Provincial Government has a real duty to perform toward this great pioneering people.

We are very proud of our mortality rate in Ontario.

When you consider, Mr. Chairman, that around the year 1900, the mortality rate was about 100 per 100,000 of population -- I believe it was 102, in 1900. That has slowly dropped down in Canada, until last year it was around 27. In Ontario it was only 13. Our statistics include the Indian race. We should be proud of these figures, for the simple reason that we have more Indians in Ontario than are found in any other Province. I believe there are somewhere between 35,000 and 40,000 Indians in Ontario. British Columbia is second, with about 28,000, and Quebec is third, with a little less. In spite of our efforts, the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the Indian population is high. The mortality rate is from 9 to 11 times as high in the Indians, as it is in the white men, and that was the main reason I said in my first address to the House in the Debate on the Reply to the Speech from the



Throne, that I was greatly concerned about the D.P's. coming into this Province. We know the incidence amongst the D.P's. is from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 times greater than with the white people on account of changing environment, climate, food and so forth.

(Take "I" follows)



They have only been coming in here for three to five years and, therefore, we have not had enough time to formulate statistics which are of any great value. I think that will be one of the great problems in the future.

Then, let us look at smallpox. Smallpox was brought in to this country, to Upper Canada and Lower Canada, back about 1635. Four years later, history shows the opening of the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Montreal because of a great smallpox epidemic. That was in 1639. A few years later, in 1801 and 1802, we find people were vaccinated by the method of cow-pox vaccination, which was introduced by a man named Dr. Jenner. It was not until 1887, that we had a modern method of vaccination. Then, in 1916, we had the vaccine put up in sterile bottles for that use.

Public health in Ontario really started in 1832 with an Act to permit the establishment of Boards of Health to meet the needs of an epidemic of cholera. The following year, 1833, enabling legislation was passed for the establishment of local Boards of Health and by 1847, twenty-six Boards of Health had been established. Time does not permit me to-day to go into this history any further, and I am only going to mention the main points. By 1882, we had fifty Boards of Health



in Ontario. At that time, the functions of the Board of Health had to do with four things; first, prevention of communicable diseases; second, sewage and garbage disposal; third, water supply; fourth, the control of the sale of unsound meat and other foods. Back in those days, 1882 and 1883, the province allowed a budget of \$3,000. for this work, which is very different from the budget which I am presenting to-day for your approval. By 1890, we had 576 local Boards of Health with 356 medical health officers. In 1890, we had our first chief medical Officer of Health appointed, a man by the name of Dr. Bryce. When I speak on health units, I am going to say a word more about Dr. Bryce. He was followed in 1906 by Dr. McCullough, and I would like to say that Dr. McCullough's contribution was of inestimable value in every field of public health. I am going to end in a moment with a comment of which I am very proud, and that is Dr. McCullough came from the "Garden of Eden" or the County of Grey.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to make a motion here in the House and for that reason to bring Mr. Speaker back for a moment. I arranged with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) to postpone the balance of his speech, in which I think the hon. members of the House will be very interested, and



would want to give him the opportunity and the time for it. Following that, we want to hear from the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop).

Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to move a resolution seconded by Mr. Porter, dealing with the practice in connection with estimates. The estimates have become, of course, very heavy and we are now dealing with \$500,000,000. of votes and statutory amounts, and it is really impossible for any person to carry all of the details in his head. It has always seemed to me to be a terrific waste of time to have to get the information from the officials sitting on the side. The Ottawa practice in that regard is to have the hon. Minister sit in one of the seats in front, it may be any place along the front, and have the Deputy-Minister or accountant or other official sit on the floor in front of him. It seems to me that would



obviate a lot of difficulties which we have in getting information. From the side, the officials are unable to hear the question and perhaps they send up the wrong information and it delays proceedings. I would like to shatter all precedence in this House. It is something, I admit, that is entirely new. It has never been done here before. I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that notwithstanding any application which rules 8, 9 and 14 have to this motion, any Minister of the Crown, when presenting his estimates to the House, may occupy a seat in the front row of the House, and may have his Deputy-Minister and another member of his staff seated in front of or adjacent to him to supply any information required by the Minister.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may I say I think that is definitely a step forward. It should have been done four or five years ago. The estimates have increased so tremendously, it is impossible for an hon. Minister to keep all the details in his head, no matter how good he may be. I think this will save a lot of time having a Deputy-Minister beside him, and we of the Liberal Group are wholeheartedly in accord with the practice the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is going to introduce in this regard.

MR. W. J. GRUMETT (Cochrane South): Mr.



Speaker, I agree fully with what the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) has said and wish to compliment the Government on taking this step. It is just another illustration of following something suggested a few years ago. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) remembers that the Opposition, five or six years ago, suggested that procedure in the House. I now compliment him on carrying out the suggestion we gave them some years ago.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): I was going to say, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in pointing out the necessity for this innovation, said that the estimates had increased as, of course, they have, tremendously. Probably that is the answer to it, but was not the answer six years ago. Then the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) estimated in "votes and statutory", \$300,000,000., his estimates on page 3 show they are now \$413,000,000. We do not want to get mixed up in "capital" and "statutory" again, that is by vote and statutory.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I stand corrected. In response to what the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) said, I have always taken the position that if the Opposition have any good ideas, I am always glad to adopt them at any time, and this is following that practice.



MR. HOUCK: I am glad to see the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) following Ottawa and I hope he continues to do so.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): At this time I would like to serve notice on the House, hard as hon. members work here in the mornings at Committee meetings and so on, they may have to work a little harder, and I will have to increase the hours of work but not necessarily the vacations with pay.

I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when this House adjourns its sitting on Friday, the 28th instant, it will meet at the hour of 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, March 31, and on Tuesday, April 1.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in order that we may go ahead at 8:00 o'clock with estimates, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Downer in the Chair.

It being 6:00 of the clock, the House took recess.

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First Session  
of the  
Twenty-Fourth Legislature  
of the  
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVI

Thursday, March 27, 1952.

( Evening Session )

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,  
Chief Hansard Reporter  
Parliament Buildings  
Toronto



8:00 o'clock, p.m.  
Thursday, March 27, 1952.

The Committee resumes.

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health):

Mr. Chairman, before the adjournment of the afternoon session, I dealt with the early history of the Department of Health. I would like to go on from there and say that in 1923, the Department of Health became a separate Department. Before that time, it was connected with other Departments; I believe it was connected with the Department of Public Works and then with the Department of Labour but in 1923, it was made a Department under the leadership of the late hon. Forbes Godfrey. His name will go down in history as the man who demanded, worked for, and finally was successful in the free distribution of vaccines and scrums to all the people of Ontario. Before that time, I think only one was given out free and that was the vaccine for smallpox. In the early days, those antitoxins were very expensive and difficult for poor people to get.

In 1935, the present Deputy-Minister of Health, Dr. John T. Fair, was made a chief medical Officer of Health for Ontario. I want to pay tribute to the great contribution which he has made toward public health in this province since 1935. In 1945, he was made Deputy-Minister of Health and has been since that time.



I also want to pay tribute at this time to my secretary and staff; in fact, to all the directors in the Department of Health. I feel that all hon. members here will receive every courtesy when they visit any director we have.

We have our finance controller who is really the deputy of finance, who is doing an outstanding job. When you think he has to handle over \$40,000,000. a year, the Department of Health is really big business. Last year, we took on a public relations officer, Mr. Scott, and an executive assistant, Dr. Evis. All these people are trying to better health conditions in this great province of Ontario.

The Department of Health has between five and six thousand personnel; as a matter of fact, we have 37 per cent of all the Civil Servants working for the Provincial Government.

There is one great program I feel we have started and that is the program of rehabilitation. This has been started in two of our divisions, in mental health and in our tuberculosis sanatoria. To-day, we have two officers working full time. One is rehabilitation officer and the other the placement officer. What they are doing is carrying out rehabilitation and a schooling program in our sanatoria.



One of the greatest problems which they are meeting, and with which they are having considerably more success than expected, is the placing of these people discharged both from our mental hospitals and our sanatoria,--what might be called sheltered employment.

One thing I have not spoken about in this House, and that is our health units. We are doing our best to better health units. They are still in the bare infancy but if we go back to about 1894, we find a man that I mentioned this afternoon, Mr. Bryce, who outlined a program very similar to our health units to-day. He stated that public health should be put on a territorial basis, that Ontario should be divided into certain districts, geographical districts of 75,000 to 100,000 people, and run it exactly the same as our health units to-day.

The first health unit which was started in Ontario was in the counties of Prescott, Stormont, Russell and Glengarry. This was partly financed by the Rockefeller Institute and it was started in 1933. It developed into the Stormont-Dundas and Glengarry Health Unit in 1930. It was not until 1944 that the next health unit came into being and to-day we have in Ontario, 26 health units. I would like to say to-night that I hope; in the not too distant future, we will have the whole of Ontario served by health units.



Cities to-day have a public health setup which is very similar to our health unit as we have it on a county basis. You might ask me what are the functions of a health unit. A health unit has many functions. The first thing is the prevention and control of communicable diseases, the examination of water and milk, distribution of biological products, the education of the public which is so necessary, visiting our farms and giving the farmers information as to water supplies, sewage disposal and general cleanliness, particularly in the barns. A director of a health unit has a great number of duties and has to see that these are all carried out.

I would like to give you a few points about which I have been thinking in the last few months, in order to better these health units. We have felt in the past that a population of 25,000 people should be enough to run a health unit. The cost factor comes in, it is costing at least \$1.00 per capita with a maximum of \$1.30 up until last year. This year, we have several health units that have stepped up to \$1.40 per capita. The Government pays 50 per cent of the cost of the units on all municipalities under 10,000 people and 33-1/3 per cent for all those over 10,000 people.

I have been wondering if it would not be



better if these health units covered 50,000 people or even up to 75,000 people. If we get beyond that, we are getting into administrative problems. Then, I feel it might be better if these health units were set up on a geographical basis rather than a county basis. By having a larger population served, we would not need as many trained personnel. To-day we have two health units, Dufferin and Kent, where, at the present time, they are without a director. A director is a doctor who has had a course in public health, and he receives the degree known as D.P.H.

One other thing that has to do with public health units is the care of teeth. We have only four health units which are served by dentists to-day. In carrying out a dental health program, we have them in St. Catherines, Peel, Welland and Elgin. Public health work in dentistry has not, as yet, been proven. As a matter of fact, it lags far behind medical public health. You may ask me what can we do to prevent caries in teeth, or decay and infection of teeth, and so on.

(TAKE "BB" FOLLOWS)



I would like to mention just three things tonight. A few years ago, before the fluoridation of water, dentists disclosed that fifty to sixty per cent. of all cavities in the teeth were due to a high carbohydrate diet, that children were getting too many candies, chocolates, and so on. The second matter to which they made reference was general mouth cleanliness, or hygiene.

A few years ago, fluorine in the water became a factor. You have, in all likelihood, read in the press a great amount of controversy as to whether municipalities should start out by adding flourine to their water supply. Let me point out, firstly, we have discovered that it will cost a municipality from 12 cents to 14 cents per capita for the first year, when they are spending large sums of money for capital expenditure. After that, it will cost from about 6 cents to 8 cents per capita.

About 1945, an experiment was started at Brantford. This Government has been paying \$3,500 a year since, towards this experiment, which should end in June, 1955. Three towns were selected: Brantford added flourine to the water, Stratford has natural flourine in its water and Sarnia is the control point.

You have probably noticed a little criticism regarding this, directed at the present Minister of Health for Ontario, but I want to make myself clear in this House tonight regarding fluoridation of water. In the first place, the Ontario Dental Association, the Canadian Dental Association and the United States



Dental Association are all carrying out this experiment. They started about the same time. None of their experiments will be finished before about 1955 -- some say 1957.

You may ask me why I give 1957 from 1945. The reason is this: a baby is born in 1945. It takes twelve years before it gets its permanent teeth -- twelve to fourteen years. Now, they want to make a study on both the deciduous or baby teeth and then a study on the permanent teeth and, Mr. Chairman, this will take a period of twelve to fourteen years.

I am not asking the municipalities to wait that long before they proceed with the fluoridation system, but I do think that they should wait probably another year. The Ontario Dental Association has assured me that they will have enough statistics on this by next year to at least give out some advice. However, if a municipality has the funds to go ahead I certainly would be the last one to put anything in its way, but if I were on the municipal council I would like to see this thing proven without a shadow of a doubt before I spent the people's money.

In the past, I have covered mental hospitals on many occasions. I am going to deal with that subject very briefly tonight, but I would like to mention three or four of our difficulties and what we are doing in order to overcome them.

In the first place, we have the very young and the very old to look after. Today we have about three thousand people over sixty-five years of age



in our mental institutions and we feel that a great number of those -- probably fifty per cent -- could be taken care of in other homes, probably homes for the aged or some like place, rather than in a mental hospital.

We have the very young, between two and six years of age. As a matter of fact, many years ago they struck the two ages six to sixteen as the proper ages for mental defectives to enter our school at Orillia. In the past year we have installed sixty beds for children under six. We want to increase that to 250. In another year or two we hope to have another 250 of these beds for these little ones at Smiths Falls. But they present a great problem. They have low resistance, and have feeding problems. They get communicable diseases and then complications follow and they die. That happens no matter how good the care they get, so what we would have to do is to provide special accommodation and then engage highly professionalized personnel in the way of staff and nurses to look after these little children. If we do not, we are going to have a mortality rate which is altogether too high and which will be absolutely frightening when we get the figures.

In Ontario today we have a form of psychiatric hospital, and, I may say that I cannot thank the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) too much for his co-operation and help in making a start on a new psychiatric hospital where we hope to have 200 beds ~~xx~~



instead of the present 80 or 85, where we will have a teaching centre advanced as any other centre on this continent and an out-patient department which will serve a large number of patients who will not have to become bed patients.

We have also started a 900-bed hospital at Port Arthur. At the present time they are finishing up 460 beds. This is going to mean a great boon to Northwestern Ontario for the simple reason that in the past these people have had to be sent to New Toronto, hundreds of miles from their homes. They have only been able to take care of male patients up there. So, I can say to the hon. members from Port Arthur and Fort William that I hope before too long they will have a mental hospital to look after their people.

We are progressing favourably with the Smiths Falls centre. At Kingston and Brockville we are doing what you might say is a fire-proofing and modernization job. Those that are completed at Brockville we can very well be proud of -- terrazzo floors which add so much to cleanliness and they are now fire-proof instead of as in the past being fire traps.

Now we come to our psychiatric units. Last fall we made the announcement that we would give \$8,500 a bed towards psychiatric units in general hospitals. That, along with the \$1500 from the Federal Government will give a general hospital



\$10,000 a bed. We made the stipulation that they must have personnel to run it, that these psychiatric beds must not exceed six per cent of the total beds of the hospital.

The psychiatric units are going to serve many purposes. The main purpose is that a great number of the patients who may have later on to go to a mental institution are going to be treated in their own communities. We are going to have early diagnosis and treatment at the community level and these extra grants which we are giving and which are boosting my Estimates somewhat you will notice tonight are going to save this Province millions of dollars in the future because I feel that every hon. member of this House will agree with me that the answer to our mental health problem today is not going ahead and building bigger and better mental hospitals.

(Take "CC" follows)



The best psychiatrists have told me that 36 per cent. of our 20,000 now in our mental institutions need never have been in there if they had received early and modern treatment such as we are able to give today.

Then we have our detention units. We are not going to need too many of these. They are going to be placed in certain parts of Ontario that are a considerable distance from an Ontario hospital. They are for the disturbed patients, and will prevent these patients from having to go to a jail awaiting the magistrate's decision on the certificate of two doctors to commit them, and so on, and be admitted to our hospitals. In the past, too often, these are disturbed patients, through no fault of their own. We know today, that mental illness should have no more stigma attached to it than pneumonia or appendicitis or any other condition. They have had to stay in jails for two or three weeks. If we get these detention units in strategic places throughout Ontario, the patients are going to be looked after in our own public hospitals.

You will notice in the Supplementary Estimates where money was given to our teaching hospitals. We are giving money to our three teaching hospitals here in Toronto, two in London, two in Kitchener and two in Ottawa. This extra money is not to provide more beds, it is to provide modern teaching facilities for under-graduate

in fact we also have additional ways to do this  
and I would like to talk about one of them. This is the  
so-called *data flow* approach. In this approach you  
are going to be able to implement anything from simple  
transformations to complex data flows. So what is  
the main idea behind this approach? Well, it's very  
similar to what I was talking about before. You have  
your input data source, you have your transformation  
and then you have your output data source. But now  
you will notice that all of the transformations between  
sources and the execution of those transformations are  
done in parallel. So you can split the data into  
multiple different paths and each path will be  
executed in parallel. So this is the main idea behind  
this approach. Now let me show you how we can do  
this. So I'm going to show you a simple example of  
what I'm talking about. So I'm going to show you  
how to transform a CSV file into a JSON file. So  
I'm going to use a simple Python script to do this.  
So here is the code for the Python script. It's a  
very simple script. It just reads the CSV file and  
then writes the JSON file. So this is the code for  
the Python script.

(continues)

students. It is really to modernize these teaching hospitals, to bring them up to date, to provide them with better facilities, so we can teach our own medical doctors who are in training. I think probably if any mistake has been made in the past it is that we have paid too much attention to the post-graduate work; here we are trying to look after the under-graduate.

I would like to mention eight things which have caused an increase in the Estimates in our Public Hospitals Division. First of all we have added in this fiscal year 1951-52, 2,074 beds and 444 cubicles. This automatically increased the Department of Health contributions by way of increased maintenance and capital grants. Second, was the \$8,500 for psychiatric beds. Third, is \$1,000 a bed for nurses' residences. Fourth is \$1,000 for each 300 square feet of space used for out-patients' departments. Fifth is allowance of 30 cents for each visit of an indigent patient to an organized out-patient department. This is absolutely new; previous to this no hospital received a grant for their out-patients except that the Sick Children's Hospital for years has had a pittance grant. Sixth is that 40 cents a day will be contributed towards the cost of staying in hospitals of babies of indigent mothers. Seventh is the grant of \$1.40 a day that has been approved for isolation hospitals, and amounts to \$100,000.



The eighth is that we have reached an agreement with the general hospitals by which the Department pays \$2 more than the statutory municipal rate for any indigent patient transferred from one of our Ontario hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, that means that for any patient who has a serious medical illness or has to have surgery done and be transferred from an Ontario hospital to a public hospital, a special arrangement is made with them to pay the municipal statutory rate plus \$2 a day.

So you see that here I have mentioned eight new grants that are causing increases in our Public Hospitals Division.

I would like now to say a word regarding our sanatoria. In the last year we have put in 200 new beds. These are not additional beds, they are new beds; we have done a renovation job and fireproofing, the same as in our mental hospitals. I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) that we have given great assistance toward a new sanatorium which is being built in his city of Sudbury. This hospital will have 155 beds. This is going to mean a great deal to the North country, for the simple reason that we have now 200 patients from around that area north of North Bay and Sudbury who are being treated in sanatoria down in old Ontario, and these people are many hundreds of miles away from their friends.



One of the other developments is our laboratory service. We have now a mobile laboratory that is serving Simcoe County, Parry Sound and throughout that district more or less on a trial basis this year. They will be able to test milk and water and so on. Then we added, as hon. members know, a new car on the C.N.R. There has been one on the C.P.R. since somewhere around 1932, I am not just sure of the year.

I am not going to say anything about nursing except that we passed here last year The Nursing Act, 1951, giving the nurses the power to rule themselves. The regulations were all complete and they took over right after the 1st of January this year, but we have still to look after our nursing assistants, and at the present time we have 955 of them.

MR. SALSBERG: Is that an increase?

MR. PHILLIPS: These are nursing assistants.

MR. SALSBERG: That is a higher figure than that of a year ago, is it?

MR. PHILLIPS: I think about one hundred more. I think we have graduated around one hundred. This was initiated in the time of the late Hon. Mr. Kelley, about four years ago, and we have graduated 955 since that time.

I cannot pay too high tribute to the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation. They have established eight treatment centres in Ontario, five of which are in Northern Ontario. They placed



the Cobalt 60 bomb in London last fall, and I may say that there is on order at the moment three, four or five more of these therapy units. The prime objective of the Foundation has always been to establish a main hospital centre with facilities for diagnosis and active treatment and have these research and treatment centres in every part of Ontario. I want to say to hon. members that each and every time I have had the pleasure of attending one of the Foundation's meetings I have pointed that out to them, and they are a group of men who come from all over Ontario and I can certainly assure the House that although the main cancer treatment centre may be in Toronto, nevertheless there will be treatment centres in every part of this province of ours.

Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word about the Wellesley Division of the General Hospital. I shall be saying a little more about that when I bring in the new Act which has to do with radiotherapy. We have at the Wellesley Hospital three or four obsolete nurses' residences, and at the present time they are building a new residence which is going to be modern, and which is going to serve that hospital and also the Cancer Clinic. In connection with the hospital, on the north we are going to construct a building which will house this heavy equipment. It has to be specially constructed because we will be working with isotopes and units similar to the Cobalt bomb.



In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express to the Opposition who are here tonight my thanks for the courtesy which they showed me last year when I was a very young Minister. I might point out to them that I am just one year older tonight. During my remarks I have tried to point out in as many places as possible why we need more money in the various Votes. According to the motion which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made, I shall now take the hon. Minister of Highways' (Mr. Doucett) seat and carry on.

(Take "DD" follows)



MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): Mr. Chairman, may I rise to express to the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) my sincere appreciation for the very fine announcement he made regarding the Mental Hospital at Port Arthur. Since the present Hon. Minister of Health has held office, our city and district have known nothing but fine benefits which have added to the health services of our district. I wish publicly to thank him very, very much for his announcement to-night.

On Vote 56.

MR. SALSBERG: I want at this time, with all due respect to the youthfulness of the Hon. Minister, to address to him a question of a rather general character, before we begin dealing with the specific issues. I think this question will be quite appropriate. As far as most hon. members understand, his was an address to acquaint the House with the general workings of the Department. I found it very enlightening and educational. But I want to address a general question to him, and that is in regard to the Committee which was appointed some time ago to make a survey of the health situation of the Province, and the conditions in the hospitals. That Committee was known as the "Ontario Health Survey Committee" and was appointed some time in 1949. The report of that



Committee has never been made public. In fact, that report, if made public, would go a long way toward enlightening the people of the Province, as well as the hon. members of the House, as to the conditions in the hospitals. The failure to make the report public has caused a great many people to speculate, and these speculations were made known during the recent election campaign, and are still circulating. It is said, for instance, that the failure of the Department to issue the report is because they did not want to reveal the state of affairs which this Committee found, particularly in the mental hospitals. This is rather a serious matter. I think, in addition to the general statement which the Hon. Minister has made, he should also, at this time, tell the House -- and in this manner, tell the people of this Province -- whether he has received a report of that Committee, if possible tell us when he received it, and why he has not made it public, and if not, when he intends to make the report public. It will go a long way toward enlightening the people of this Province.

MR. PHILLIPS: I rather welcome the question by the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg). This Committee made their survey in Ontario. It was the same type of Committee which was set up in every Province. It was paid for out of Federal Health funds. Last summer and



fall I received certain draft reports from the Committee. They asked me not to make them public at that time, because they were not complete, and they did not want them to be made public until they were sure they had all the facts.

Some time in January, 1952, I received the report in three volumes. I received it about the middle of the week, and I arranged to meet the Press on Monday, and give it to them. I wanted the week-end to study it myself. I had copies prepared for each gentleman of the Press. Just before the date of meeting the Press, I received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Martin asking me to withhold the report and send it to him, as he wanted to make a study of it, first by the Federal Department of Health and Welfare, and later to study it with each of the Provinces. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the Federal Minister of Health and Welfare (Mr. Martin). I feel he is using excellent judgment. Later on, after they have made a study of it, no doubt they will call in the Provinces, and the report will then be made public.

MR. SALSBERG: Just cross the last "t" and dot the last "i". The hon. members of this House are correct in concluding that as far as you are concerned, you were prepared to make the report public as soon as you received it, and the failure to make it public, was



due to the desire of the Hon. Federal Minister of Health.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. PORTER: And that was the proper thing to do, all the way around.

On Vote 55.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question on Vote 55, Item 11. What are the terms of the agreement between the Federal and Provincial Government? What is the division of costs, as between the two?

MR. PHILLIPS: We pay 50% and the Federal Government pays 50%. This is what I mentioned in my address a week or two ago. In the first year, the Dominion pays 50%, and the Province pays 50%. After that, it becomes a municipal responsibility. In the case of mental illness or tuberculosis, it is completely a Provincial responsibility. In the first year it is 50-50.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Does the same explanation apply to Item No.14, Vote 55?

MR. PHILLIPS: No. I may say to the hon. member that is 100% federal.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Chairman, may I ask, in respect to Item No.8, "Health Services for Ontario Civil Service, \$36,300". Does the Department



give free medical service to all civil servants, or is there some form of recovery by way of medical payments, and so on?

MR. PHILLIPS: At the present time we have a first-aid centre in the East Block, where the main office is. It is under the direction of Doctor Hill. In this building, on the third floor, we have a small Red Cross Centre, but it is really for the First Aid work only.

MR. NIXON: \$36,300 for First Aid? They all must be getting hit on the head with something.

MR. PHILLIPS: They carry out the examination of civil servants, who are entering the service. To make it a little more clear, Mr. Chairman, I might say that the Health Centre is operated by the Department of Health, but provides services to all Ontario Civil Servants. It examines new employees and those recommended to the permanent staff. Also medical care and first-aid treatments are given to the staff. This amount is greater than our present spending, but it provides for the transfer of a doctor from the Industrial Hygiene Branch. As a matter of fact, what the latter part of that statement means is that we have taken on Doctor Gilchrist, who formerly was attached to the Industrial Hygiene Branch.



MR. GRUMMETT: On Vote 55, Item 28, "Alcoholism, Research Foundation, as may be authorized by the Minister, \$149,500." That is a new estimate this year, is it not?

MR. PHILLIPS: No. Last year was the first year.

MR. GRUMMETT: What was it last year?

MR. PHILLIPS: The same amount, \$149,500. As a matter of fact, I have the annual report of the Alcoholic Foundation, which I hope to table in this House next week, and I think you will agree with me that is money well-spent.

Votes 55 to 57 inclusive, agreed to.

On Vote 58.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Chairman, I notice on Vote 58, that Item No.4 is down by \$10,000. this year from last year. Is that the practice or that the examinations of expectant mothers are less, or what is the reason for lowering the grant?

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will look at Vote 68, Item 9, he will find "expectant mothers' examinations, \$30,000". The pre-natal examinations in 1947 totalled 42,902. That figure has been gradually rising each year. This



coming year, we estimate the number at 70,000. A great number of these cases are examined now in clinics in the hospitals. The reason this vote is down is because it is added to Vote 68, Item 9, as the money is being paid to the hospitals. If the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) will raise that question again when we come to Vote 68, I will give him the break-down of it.

Votes 58 and 59 agreed to.

On Vote 60.

MR. SALSBERG: A little while ago the Hon. Minister spoke about some increases in the Nurses' Assistants' Group. What is the state of affairs in regard to the nursing problem generally, to-day? We, as well as the public, know there is a shortage of nurses and there is a continuous migration of Canadian graduates to the United States, because of the better financial opportunities they have over there.

(Take "EE" follows)



Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) tell the House how the state of affairs is at the moment? Is there anything the Department could do to retain the graduates from our hospitals for service in the hospitals in the province?

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) I would like to say that I graduated in 1924, and I have been closely associated with doctors, nurses, and hospitals ever since. During that 27 years, we had this same migration going on to the States and other places. What caused the shortage of nurses? Migration was part of it, But the main cause is that we went through a depression in the thirties then came the War, and up to a year and a half ago, we had in Ontario, a 37 per cent shortage of nurses. There are far more girls entering nursing now and I am sure we are going to have plenty of nurses in the next few years.

If you take these figures, the situation is getting better. The student intake in 1949 was 1800, the next year 2081, and last year 2151. That is the number of nurses who registered as students.

The total number of students in training as of January 1st, 1950, was 4900; in 1951, there were 5100, and this year 5385. I think if we provide good quarters for these girls, and we have offered them something



by giving \$1000. a bed to build nurses' residences, it won't be long before we will have enough nurses in Ontario.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) how long the student nurses train before receiving any money for their services? How many years?

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I would like to ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), because I think a great deal of him, how long a medical student is in training before he gets any money?

MR. NIXON: But look how much he gets afterwards.

MR. PHILLIPS: I will answer your question. In a great number of hospitals, they receive absolutely nothing. There are quite a number of hospitals. I believe Chatham pays more than any other hospital, but some pay them a small amount after they get their caps, that is, after the end of three or four months, and that increases as the years go on. There is no regular amount. If you take the Owen Sound Hospital, I am not sure whether it is \$25.00 a year or \$25.00 every three months. I am afraid it is \$25.00 a year. I will read a few of these; Barrie gives their student nurses \$9.00 the first year, \$11.00 for the second year, \$14.00 for the third year. Belleville does not give anything.



Brockville gives \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00. I think I had better not mention Chatham because they are not as high as I had thought. You must remember these students are in training, they become professional people. In the past they were not too well paid, but to-day nurses are very well paid.

MR. A. J. REAUME (Essex North): How much are they paid a day now?

MR. PHILLIPS: It is very irregular, special nurses run from about \$7.00 to about \$10.00 a day.

MR. SALSBERG: What does the hospital pay for a graduate?

MR. PHILLIPS: It is very irregular, it runs from \$5.00 to \$7.00 or \$8.00 a day.

MR. SALSBERG: What would it be a month?

MR. PHILLIPS: It averages about \$175.00 a month. However, you must remember it is irregular. They do not all pay the same amount. Practically every hospital pays a different rate. I feel that if any money is paid towards nurses, if it comes from outside the hospital, it should be paid towards the training school, and allow the Board to run the hospital and to say what they pay their nurses.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I think it should, nevertheless, be stated that a different policy is required. This is not just a policy that



the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) can decide, or his deputy. Undoubtedly, it should be a Government policy. I suggest a change of policy is necessary both in fairness to the people benefited and in accordance with the health needs of the province. I think it is grossly unfair that these young women should assume this terrible burden. The rest of us admire them for being sisters of mercy. It is all very nice to praise their work, and to applaud their work, but I say it is unfair to these young women to expect them to go through the training period without getting any pay. Most of them come from working class or middle class homes and their parents often are not able to give them the kind of assistance they require. I think the entire community is benefiting from the work of that special section of young women, without sharing the responsibility for their maintenance on a decent level. Certainly the rest of the community is as much interested as they are and certainly we should share with them the costs which are involved in maintaining themselves at a level of decency. I know it will not be done to-night but I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) and through him to the Government, to give this matter some thought and make it possible for those nurses in training to receive a minimum of pay, enough to keep themselves on a level of decency and respect outside of the



hospital building itself.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that the nurses asked us a year ago to rule themselves the same as doctors, lawyers and so on, and we granted them their request. Now, to-day, we really have no say over them, any more than we have over medical students or law students. However, we have a say regarding the nurses that train in our Ontario hospitals, and they have to pass the same examination as those who train in a public hospital. We pay for the first year, \$30.00 a month, the second year, \$35.00 a month and the third year, \$50.00 a month and when they are finished, they get \$1,840. plus \$420. plus board and room. We provide good homes for these girls, and we start paying them a salary or a stipend. What about a girl who wants to be a school teacher, a doctor, or in any other profession?

MR. NIXON: Yes, but these nurses are working all the time they are training -- they are actually waiting on patients and the girl that is studying to be a school teacher does not necessarily teach school all the time.

MR. PHILLIPS: May I say to the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) that was true a few years ago but it is not true to-day. These girls do very little of the



so-called maid work or nursemaid work. That is done now by the nursing assistants. Nurses to-day are trained to do highly technical work and they do very little manual work. That was true years ago, but not in the last five or ten years.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 60, Item No. 2, I note that the amount set aside for the examination board has been reduced from \$11,500. to \$500. I was wondering why that was.

MR. PHILLIPS: You must remember all we do to-day is examine the nursing assistants. All the registered nurses are under the R.N.E.O., their own association and that is why that is cut down.

Vote 61 agreed to.

On Vote 62;

MR. GRUMMETT: In connection with Vote 62, I notice here also there has been a considerable reduction in the amount set aside. I presume the same explanation as the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) gave for Vote 58, applies in this case also. Vote 62 is Venereal Disease Control branch and the amount set aside for patients in clinics and hospitals has been reduced from \$40,000. to \$25,000. and payments to municipalities from \$30,000. to \$20,000, a total reduction of \$25,000.



MR. PHILLIPS: The reduction here is due to the reduction in the number of cases of venereal disease. When you think that in 1943 we had 175 cases of syphilis, last year we had 17. Gonorrhea, we had 163 cases in 1943, last year we had 54. That is per hundred thousand people. That is the reason that has gone down.

MR. GRUMMETT: The incidence of disease has decreased?

MR. PHILLIPS: That is right.

Vote 62 agreed to.

On Vote 63;

MR. SALSBERG: On Vote 63, Item 4, there is a sub-item of \$30,000. for board, lodging and medical care for indigent ex-patients of sanatoria among organized territory or without municipal residence. I fully agree with that expenditure, I think it is correct that the province should pay but I wonder why we do not extend these same services to organized municipalities. In a city like Toronto and I believe in other organized municipalities, the post-sanatoria care is the responsibility of the municipality.

(TAKE "FF" FOLLOWS)



That is a very costly item on the municipalities and I believe that the Department should take over the responsibility for the post-sanatoria cases in the city as they do in the unorganized districts. I think it would be one of the ways of helping the city governments to keep their budgets down somewhat.

I was in touch with officials of the City of Toronto who are in charge of this work and I was assured that it runs into a very large figure. They pay the rent for such post-sanatoria patients, medical attention and all the other expenses. I think that item should be increased to include organized municipalities as well as unorganized.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, this is really no different to what the hon. member refers. . . The municipality pays for it. In the unorganized districts the Government is really the municipality. I want to point out that we pay ninety per cent..or thereabouts -- probably a little less than ninety per cent, of the operating costs of all in-patients, and I think the Province is really going "all out" in paying for the tuberculosis programme we have here in Ontario.

Vote No. 63 agreed to.

Votes 64 to 67 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote No. 68:

MR. SALSBERG: Just a moment. Sorry, we were almost finished. I would at this time like to give the hon. Minister an opportunity to clear up a matter that is troubling the hon. members of this House



as well as citizens outside of this House. It deals with the health grants which Ottawa makes available to the provinces and, Mr. Chairman, I advisedly said that I hoped to give the Minister an opportunity to clear this up because while it has been a subject for discussion on the public platform, and a matter for editorializing, we have not had to my knowledge or in my memory a full explanation of it.

It is generally and continuously charged that this Province does not avail itself of all of the funds that Ottawa places at the disposal of the Provincial Departments for mental health. I am quoting from an editorial which appeared in the Toronto Star on May 12, 1951.

MR. DUNBAR: Which paper was that?

MR. SALSBERG: It is the paper which I am told has the largest circulation in this country. Now then, the Toronto Star of Saturday, May 12, 1951, has an editorial entitled "The People's Loss," and it continues as follows, and I shall only read a few lines:

"Mr. Harold Greer, the Star's Ottawa correspondent, has reported that the Ontario Government passed up \$880,000 of the Federal mental health grant this year."

Then, further on the editorial contains a table of the amounts which Ottawa made available to the different provinces, and the amounts which these provinces have used up, and if the figures given in this editorial are correct, they are astonishing.



MR. PHILLIPS: Would you give me the date of the editorial, please?

MR. SALISBERG: Yes, the date of the editorial is May 12, 1951, and I shall be glad to hand it over to the hon. Minister if his copy has disappeared, as mine had a minute ago. However, I found mine and I am sure he will find his. In this column is given the following figures:

Newfoundland, \$151,000 allotted, of which they used \$117,000.

Prince Edward Island, \$59,000; they used \$45,000.

When we come down to Quebec, a larger province, they give the figure as \$1,434,000, of which the Province of Quebec used \$1,108,000.

In Ontario, where the highest amount was made available, of the sum of \$1,625,000, only \$742,528 was used.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, if these figures are correct then I suggest it is rather an astonishing situation because the hon. Minister quite correctly emphasized the great problem that the Province and his Department has in the realm of mental health services.

It is understaffed, it is not provided with proper hospital facilities, and in the face of such mounting difficulties as we encounter in this field, we have failed to avail ourselves of \$880,000.

I am concluding, Mr. Chairman, by saying that this matter was discussed publicly or written about. I raise it here in the hope that the hon.



Minister will welcome actually this opportunity to clear the air and give an explanation to the House and to the Province.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, I shall be very glad to do that. In the first place, these federal health grants were given only for new services and extensions to existing services. They were not given for old services. Ontario had a higher floor than any other province. In fact, many of the other provinces had very little in the way of public health and, therefore, they could use this money for new projects.

I am going to give you the percentages in a moment, but the hon. member also mentioned lack of professional staff and other staff and buildings. We all know what caused the lack of professional staff. It was the depression followed by the war years as the main causes, and the reason that we became short of hospital beds was for the simple reason that not a hospital bed was built between the years 1940 and about 1947. That was during the war. Since that time it has been difficult to do it on account of the shortage of steel and cement, etc.

I am not going to argue on the editorial he read, but I would like to give you a few of the grants, the national health grants and the percentages used as of March 1st, that is, the first eleven months of this fiscal year.

For crippled children we have used 92 per cent.



Professional training, 83 per cent.

Hospital construction, 100 per cent. As a matter of fact, that is 104 per cent, to be accurate.

Venereal disease control, 100 per cent.

Mental health, 99 per cent.

Tuberculosis control, 90 per cent.

If any of the hon. members including the hon. member who asked the question wish them, I can give them these figures. One group is February 1st, but the one I read is March 1st. That is after eleven months.

MR. SALSBERG: If the figures as given in the Star editorial are substantially correct --

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): They are substantially wrong. That is the trouble.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am sorry. The explanation of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) did not disclose the figures here. He merely said that those amounts were restricted to extended services and new services.

MR. PHILLIPS: That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: Then these figures would show that we have extended the mental health services on a smaller scale than Quebec, because we were only able to utilize \$742,000 of the allowed amount, while Quebec was able to utilize \$1,100,000 for the same period. Evidently, they extended their mental health services faster than Ontario, because they were able to use a larger amount.



MR. PHILLIPS: We will use in this fiscal year \$1,626,644 for our mental health programme.

MR. SALSBERG: That is this year.

MR. PHILLIPS: The year which commences one week from now. I would say that figures made up in May are of no value whatever, for the simple reason that the projects are not submitted to Ottawa. The year starts on April 1st, and this is one month later.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not want to continue the argument, but I wanted these things cleared up with the figures in the Star editorial. They spoke of the year 1950-51, and I imagine they are correct, and in that year, therefore, 1950-51, the rate of extension in the realm of mental health services was obviously higher in Quebec than in Ontario.

MR. PHILLIPS: I am not doubting the figures at all but our projects may not have been submitted. The main thing is we have used up of the mental health grant 97 per cent and we still have one month to go.

MR. NI'ON: Of course, you are talking about different years.

MR. PHILLIPS: No, this fiscal year which started April 1st. This is May last year.

MR. NIXON: It must obviously be for the year past; it could not be for this year.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): The work which might be done in December, January, February, March of the 1951 fiscal year might not be paid for until June and, therefore, the report from Ottawa would



not coincide with our work. My friend will see that point. After all, we are paid in arrears for so many things -- old age pensions and things of that sort where we get a fiscal grant from the Federal Government.

Vote No. 68 agreed to.

On Vote No. 69:

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. Minister say at this point what is the basis of contributions from the Federal Government for new hospital construction?

MR. PHILLIPS: For new hospitals we pay \$1,000 a bed for all new beds; the Federal Government pays \$1,000 a bed for additional beds. That is, they do not pay for beds that have been replaced.

In chronic hospitals we pay \$2,000; they pay \$1,500 a bed. In tuberculosis sanatoria we pay \$2,500; they pay \$1,500. On nurses' residences we pay \$1,000; they pay \$500 a bed. On mental hospitals they pay \$1,500 a bed and we pay the balance, and on the Smiths Falls hospital their contribution was in the neighbourhood of \$3 million and ours was in the neighbourhood of \$13 million.

(Take "GG" follows)



In the new psychiatric units such as we have in St. Catharines, we pay \$8,500, they pay \$1,500.

MR. OLIVER: Would the hon. Minister say how much per bed the Smiths Falls hospital cost?

MR. PHILLIPS: That information should come through the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas). He is not here. I know it worked out somewhere around \$8 or \$9,000. If you figure on 400 beds and it costs \$16 million you can arrive at the figure. It seems to me I once figured it out at around \$8,000 or \$9,000 a bed. You must remember that includes class rooms of all kinds, because this is really a school for mental defectives.

Votes Nos. 69 and 70 agreed to.

On Vote No. 71:

MR. NIXON: May I ask the hon. Minister of Health, will the patients in the Ontario hospitals be eligible for the grant for mental disability from the Province?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): No.

MR. NIXON: Why not?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): If they were at home, but not if they are in hospital.

MR. PHILLIPS: When they are in hospital we are looking after them anyway.

Votes Nos. 72 to 88 inclusive agreed to.

Estimates of Department of Health agreed to.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Estimates of the Department of Education, page 32.



HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education):

Mr. Chairman, in submitting the Estimates of the Department of Education probably I should point out that in this Department as in others we have a number of problems of various kinds, among them being in the first place the expansion of this Province and the increase in population. For example next year we shall have in our schools in Ontario approximately 41,000 new pupils, which means 1,000 new teachers at least and 1,000 new class rooms.

School buildings are going up all over the province, and we in the Department of Education are trying to stress the necessity for economy in these buildings. We want no useable buildings abolished and in cases where a building is reasonably useable we want additions made rather than new buildings erected.

Of course a number of municipalities find themselves in a state of emergency because the debenture market is not very good at the present time. One of our great problems during the coming year is going to be the provision of teacher training. We have some teachers who are working on permits; we have some who are partially trained, and we shall have to make very definite arrangements necessary for training teachers whom we need. We must also try to get a good many teachers to come into the work.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if I may now move



down and take the place of my hon. colleague, perhaps we can proceed with the Estimates.

On Vote No. 37:

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman --

MR. PORTER: I thought you were going home.

MR. SALSBERG: I am very sorry, something just would not let me go, just as something would not let the hon. Attorney General go when he was seeking the lady in the dark -- or is it the dark lady in the Shakespearean sonnets? It would just not let go of him, and he persisted for two years. I want to be the first one to congratulate the hon. Attorney General for his literary accomplishments. I really think it is something we should take note of.

MR. PORTER: What has this to do with the Vote?

MR. SALSBERG: Well, it is an opportunity to say something nice about you. It is not often I have that opportunity, and I am by nature a very kind person. Now, then, I wish I could be in a position to throw bouquets at the new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop), but I must at this stage --

MR. PORTER: You never threw any at me.

MR. SALSBERG: I just threw one; how many do you want? There is no satisfying that man.

MR. PORTER: But I am no longer the Minister.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, there are some people who wish you still were, I understand.

MR. PORTER: That is not what they said last year.



MR. SALSBERG: You know it is only after that they begin to appreciate the loss of a good man.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we shall try to stick to the question before us, and I am obliged to say that I am disappointed that the hon. Minister of Education did not utilize this opportunity to give the House his view of the main problems in the Department of Education. I think under the first vote before us he still has that opportunity.

On a previous occasion when we dealt with the minor bills of the hon. Minister of Education, I expressed somewhat the apprehension that is shared by people in the province over the new approaches of the hon. Minister to the educational problem. I referred at that time also to the Hope Report, which has not yet been fully discussed and which in my opinion should figure in his Department's planning for the future. I was hoping the hon. Minister would utilize the first opportunity he had to appear before the House in his capacity as Minister of Education to give us his views on some of those major recommendations contained in the Report, and to give us also his opinion as to whether or not a full dress discussion of that important Report is necessary, and if not, whether he has digested the report and is prepared to make recommendations of his own on the basis of the findings of that Commission.

I do say with all respect to the hon. Minister of Education that the House is entitled to more than just those few preliminary remarks that he



gave us and then expect us to proceed to the consideration of the specific items. Every other hon. Minister has done that. Some have covered ground that was covered in the past, and we all welcomed the general coverage which they gave to the work of their Department, and if the hon. Minister of Education will say that he would prefer to do it at another time during this Session we will accept that, but I doubt whether he will have another opportunity such as he has now to give us his broad views on educational problems.

I am conscious especially of the publicized remarks of the hon. Minister of Education about cutting out frills and superfluities such as athletics and other items in our school system. I think we should hear from the hon. Minister rather than have to rely on newspaper reports of addresses he has delivered at various public functions. This is the place where the policy of the hon. Minister of Education should be presented. The House is entitled to it and I think it is good procedure, and to those hon. members who support the Government I want to say almost apologetically, because one is not at all times fully appreciative when one of the Opposition presses for certain things, may I say to hon. members that the position I take is very much like that which the hon. members of your party take in Ottawa when they are in Opposition, insisting on policies being presented to the House. Mr. Drew



hammers away at that. He was very sharp a week ago when a Minister of the Federal Government --

MR. PORTER: You are just taking a leaf from his book, are you?

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am ready to take a good thing even from Colonel Drew. If the Federal leader of the Progressive Conservative party makes a good proposal I will be the first one to support it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, no.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, he made one in regard to Mr. Pearson's speech, and I am paraphrasing it almost here. I think the hon. Minister of Education owes this Legislature a full presentation of his views so that we may examine those views, those opinions, and understand where we are heading. We had a Minister of Education before whom we had learned to understand, to disagree with, but we knew fully well what the then Minister stood for, and may I say in all earnestness -- and I say this without casting bouquets in one direction or hidden horseshoes in another -- the then Minister of Education, who also held the portfolio of Attorney General, was often criticized for holding two such major portfolios, and it was correctly stated that they were both so important as to require a full-time Minister. However, he had certain approaches to educational questions.

MR. PORTER: You never admitted that last year.

MR. SALSBERG: He had certain approaches to



educational questions --

MR. PORTER: You made this same sort of speech about me last year.

MR. SALSBERG: If I had thought you were in danger of losing that portfolio I might have said a few good words, but I thought the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) was so well entrenched and that his position was so secure he could pick any portfolio he wanted or discard any one he did not care to have. I did not evidently estimate the situation correctly.

MR. PORTER: You never do.

MR. SALSBERG: Now I know better and I am thankful to the hon. Attorney General. But, joking aside, he had certain views which were considered progressive, forward-looking; some of the influences of Port Hope crept up from time to time in the manner in which he handled his Education Department, that is true. For the benefit of new hon. members in the House, Mr. Chairman, may I say that Port Hope stands for something very definite in the history of the Conservative Party.

(Take "HH" follows)



There was a time when the Party had gone so far to the right, and was so dejected, that a group of young men came forward, of which our present Hon. Attorney-General was one, at Port Hope.

MR. PORTER: That was a long time ago.

MR. SALSBURG: Evidently it is, and it is wearing off of the Hon. Attorney-General now. I am the first one to welcome any symptom or sign of the prevalence of the Port Hope idea. I say that some of his views on education, and some of his influences in the Department were widely recognized as being of a progressive character.

To the new Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) I want to say -- and I say it with all sincerity, but with a little knowledge of his work, except that he carried on prior to his entrance into politics -- that I have no prejudices; I do not want to pre-judge. But he made certain public statements which have caused some reservations and hesitations on the part of the people. I am one of those. I judge, from some of his remarks, that he is going too far in a very conservative -- with a small "c" -- direction. I am sure some hon. members of this House affiliated with other parties will agree with that. Some of the remarks he has made



have caused people to wonder whether we are not dragging our educational system backward, rather than forward. I say this, because I think the hon. Minister not only owes it to the House, but I respectfully suggest he owes it to himself, to find an opportunity -- and I hope this will be the opportunity -- to speak out fully and freely about his views on the educational problem, and touch on the Hope report, and give us a portrait which will enable the hon. members to say, "This is the Minister of Education we have to-day."

I do not desire to press the Minister. If he is not willing, of course, he will not; but if he sees his way clear to give us that type of address, I think it would be in the best interests of the educational question as a whole, and would be, I believe, in the best tradition of Parliamentary procedure.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education):

Mr. Chairman, may I say in reply to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), that the Government policy in regard to education may perhaps, briefly, be described in this way: We do not wish our teachers and inspectors to think that what is old is bad, and what is new is good. We want to retain what has been good, and develop what may be good in the new ideas which come



forward.

The hon. member spoke of "cutting out athletics". Those were not my words. Athletics and various other subjects have their places in the school curricula. The policy I have been trying to follow is to see that the curricula is adjusted to what is really essential, to what the young people need to live good lives and make good livings; ... not neglecting these others, but seeing that they are brought in, in fair, proper proportions. It is not a matter of abolishing anything; it is a matter, really, of adjustment.

We have the idea there is not much to be gained by trying to make education easy. We would like the pupils in our schools to learn to work, because they will have to work when they leave school, just as we all have had to do. We do not want to abolish competition in the school, because we feel that when the young people go out into the world, they will have to meet competition, and they might as well learn how in the schools. Of course, we want a reasonable amount of good discipline, not the rigorous old type. We just want to have good schools, bringing the young people along, and fitting them for the work they have to do, to make them efficient, to create in them a pride in their work,



We want to keep away from an idea which is becoming, I am afraid, a little prevalent, and that is the idea of getting as much as possible with as little effort as possible. I would like to have that idea eradicated if it exists to any great extent. I would like the young people to take a pride in their work, and come out of school ready to do good work, and feel they have the knack of craftsmanship, whether it is a girl typing a letter in an office, taking pride in the letter she is typing, anxious to do a good job, or a boy in a factory or office. We want them to be good citizens, well-rounded citizens, intelligent citizens, and of course, rugged citizens, of the same calibre as those which built up this country in which we are now living.

Regarding the Hope report: There are recommendations in that report, as we all know, which are of a controversial nature, perhaps more controversial than we care to deal with at this time. There are some excellent ideas in that report. It is really a historic document.

For instance, there is the recommendation which the hon. member may have seen for establishing local units of administration. The report calls for large units of administration, larger, by a good deal,



than we care to adopt, because we are very strong on the matter of local autonomy. We want to leave as much as we possibly can to the decisions of the school boards and the people who elect the school boards. We want no coercion, if we can help it.

The report contains the recommendation regarding school finances, which is bound up with the large administration units.

There are a number of recommendations in the Hope report which were already in operation before the report appeared. There are several of those. While the Commission was working for unanimity in its final decisions, some of these recommendations -- which were not then recommendations -- had to be put into operation in our system. For example, in Chapter 2, "The Aims of Education", those aims are stated as they appear in the opinion of the Commission. One of these is the discontinuance of the High School entrance examination. It became necessary to abolish this, before the Report appeared. The same applies to the three-level system of education, which is in operation now, in some municipalities.

Then there is the recommendation known as the --



MR. SALSBERG: Known as "The Porter Plan"?

MR. DUNLOP: The "Porter Plan" was the plan whereby classes of Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 were to be taught together, in the same room, by the same teacher, in order to bring in as many of the advantages which the rural sections have, as possible. That plan has been working out very well, where I have noticed it in operation lately.

Technical institutes were established. One at the Lakehead. The one in Haileybury had been in operation before. There was the one in Hamilton, and, of course, the Ryerson Institute.

Chapter 4 of the Hope Report "Pupils Growth and Progress": there are some interesting suggestions which are generally quite in line with what has been going on in our schools in Ontario.

The question of textbooks came in there. We have got away from the authorization of definite textbooks, and have issued approved lists of books for actual teaching, and books for purposes of reference. That was really carried out previous to the publication of the report.

The Hope Report recommends the teaching of temperance in the regular school work. That is being done at the present time. The infusion of citizenship



runs throughout the whole curriculum. Of course, we have that. The organization of counselling -- or shall I call it "guidance" -- in our schools is a primary factor in a great deal of the work of the schools to-day. I think you will find in practically every secondary school in the Province a guidance teacher. You will also find one in some of the elementary schools.

Then there is reference made to teachers' training courses in audio-visual education. That has been and is being carried on.

There are certain recommendations which are not yet implemented. This does not mean they are unacceptable or rejected. In many cases it means they are still under close study, and will be used to plan further advances in education. Especially is this true in the matter of teachers' training. I mentioned that a few minutes ago. The Hope Report makes some quite definite suggestions there. We will have to wrestle with that problem, and take all we can from the Hope Report, so far as it can be fitted in to our present system, or to the improvements we hope to make.

I can say quite sincerely the Report constitutes a notable summary of the progress of education in this Province. It really is a report which will be read with a great deal of satisfaction, when you



consider the history it gives as to how education was developed in Ontario, from the very beginning, back almost to Confederation. Also it concerns a great deal of the soundness of our present practices in our schools. It makes various suggestions which, as I have intimated, we are going to study and consider, for future problems.

Would that be about what the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) wished to hear?

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, may I just add a word to what the Hon. Minister of Education has said? I think his statement is the statement of the Government's attitude toward this great problem of education. We have never side-stepped the question of the so-called "Hope Report". As a matter of fact, last year there was only one statement, to my recollection, in connection with the Hope Report, and that came from this side of the House, and I propose to refer to it in a moment. I do not think the then hon. Leader of the Opposition, nor his Party last year ever made any speech on the subject; I am sure the present hon. House Leader, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) never said anything about it. I do not remember the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) nor his colleagues, opening their mouths on it, except to ask questions. They never took stand themselves.



I do not remember the present Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) making a speech in connection with the Hope Report last year. I think to my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) was attributed the statement that "he would either throw the report out of the window, or into the wastebasket." I forget whether he said it in the House, or whether it appeared in the Press.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): You are putting words into my mouth, which I never used.

(Take "II" follows)



MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Your Leader said that, I think it emanated from a caucus. Of course, sometimes fumes come from caucuses that are not readily understandable. The remark was made that either the report would be thrown out the window or in the waste-paper basket.

MR. OLIVER: That is what you are doing with it.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): That is not in accordance with the statement made at all and it was not in accordance with the statement made in this Assembly on the 7th of February, 1951. At that time, a considered statement was made of Government policy and I do not think anyone here in the Government certainly, I do not think that any one of us have ever considered changing a punctuation mark in what was said at the time. In order to clarify the thinking, particularly of the member opposite who asked this question, and who has asked questions over a period of some years, before the report came in and since, but has never announced his own policy or his Party's policy in connection with this, I might give this statement. May I say this statement was referred to by myself during the election campaign. I saw no other statement by any of the other leaders in



connection with this matter, but this statement was given here in the House. I have sent this statement to countless people who have written letters about the Hope Report from one standpoint or another and I think I can say it has been approved by the people of this province. I will not read everything in the statement, but I will take some of his statements of policy;

"The Report involved the labour and consideration of twenty-one very conscientious citizens over a period approaching six years. It covers a very large field. In much of this field there is agreement."

Now, in using that expression, I think perhaps from a technical standpoint in the Report, that perhaps it may be said that is not true, for the reason that certain of the commissioners agreed with some parts of the Report, that they did not agree with the Report itself at all, and brought in a minority report. However, I think there were, as I think everybody would agree, certain things in the report upon which there was agreement, in effect.

"In the remainder there is disagreement extending to very sharp disagreement. In some cases, the difference extends to a number of points of view. In fact, it may almost be said that in some particular parts, the Report is a statement of differences."



That is true, it was really a statement of differences, so sharp was the conflict that there was no point of contact whatever. As I have said,

"As I have said, in some points the Report is unanimous. In some it is anything but unanimous. I would like to deal with these two phases, but I shall first say something about the parts of the Report which are not unanimous."

Amongst the Commissioners, there was a very sharp disagreement, extending, in some cases, to a sharp disagreement in points of view. There was lack of unanimity. However, Mr. Speaker, in this Assembly, I think there might be no doubt the same lack of unanimity amongst the 90 hon. members here. There would also be a lack of unanimity in the reaction of our four and one-half million people. It has been said of Ontario that it is a wide, territorial expanse and different points of view are and have been difficult to cover. That, Mr. Speaker, is quite true.

Let us now turn from the Report to what we and other Governments over the generations have been doing, back indeed, one hundred years.

I would say to the hon. members of this House you learn greatly by experience.

"There we have the record of what has been learned, the practices which have grown up, and we have all the experience of men in Governments over the period of our history.



It is true there have been differences of opinion, but, by and large, taking all the cheques and balances, our people in this province have been reasonably satisfied."

They have been satisfied with what preceding Governments, going back over history, have been doing in education.

Now, at that time, I referred to a paragraph which was in the Speech from the Throne. I will say to the hon. members of this House that the Lieutenant-Governor last year in his speech was pleased to use these words -- some of you may say these are words which were spoken by the Lieutenant-Governor reflected the advice of his advisers and no doubt they did--but I do not think there is anyone in this Assembly who will seriously disagree with this statement:

"In education, conditions are good and are improving. School enrolments rose by twenty-seven thousand; new school accommodation was provided for thirty-six thousand at a cost of over thirty million dollars; the number of untrained teachers dropped to one and one-half per cent. of the total staff, and two hundred and eighty-seven more candidates than last year entered teacher training. School grants reached forty-two and a half million dollars and will be larger during the coming year. Grants are now distributed on a new plan which extends more aid for capital expenditures and avoids the sudden and drastic changes which formerly followed slight variations in



assessment, population and school expenditure. General interest in education is widespread and deep-rooted. This is shown in the hundred odd communities active in the closer integration of elementary and secondary education, in the scores of schools experimenting in curriculum revision, in the unprecedented attendance of teachers at summer sessions, in the marked increase of Home and School membership, and in the constructive activity of teachers' federations and trustees' organizations. Our people, dedicated as they are to equality of opportunity, regard with satisfaction, our progress in education, not excelled anywhere."

That is a statement of fact, and I think our people are satisfied that we are making tremendous progress in this province. In the Budget before this House to-day, one-quarter is for education, in its various phases, nearly \$75,000,000. I continue the statement of last year:

"That is a true and gratifying statement, and surely one which is a tribute to the genius of our people for sound Government. It is quite true that what we have been doing is not perfect. On the other hand, we have been constantly striving for improvement over the years. We shall in the future, strengthen, improve and better with the object always in view of equality, of opportunity. There is certainly nothing to indicate that a radical change now would enable us to do better than we are now doing and will continue to do. In the last half-dozen years, we can say with surety that we have made the greatest and most forward changes in education in all of our



history. These changes include huge alterations to our grant systems, raising the grants from about \$8,000,000. to over \$42,500,000. this year. There have been changes in the curriculum, in the position of our teachers, in the accommodation of our pupils, in furthering the great cause of equality at all opportunity. In doing all of these great reforms, we have not created division among our people. We have been walking on the same side of the street and proceeding with amity in the certain knowledge that we have been making the greatest progress in our history. I am sure that this will make us all realize that the way of experience which we have been following and under which we have made such spectacular progress in recent years, is the path to follow."

Mr. Chairman, it amounts to this, are we going to abandon the road which has led us to such great advancement, or are we to go onto a path which is full of division and difficulty and upon which twenty-one people had the sharpest of disagreement? That is the position. I think that is the position of reason and common sense, and that has been the position the Government has taken, and as I say, is a position which I think has been overwhelmingly approved by the people of this province.

"Concerning those parts of the Report which are very extensive and upon which there is unanimous agreement on the part of the Commission, there are subjects which deserve the



utmost consideration. Indeed, we should not permit those things in the Report upon which there are disagreement to obscure the very broad subjects upon which there are agreements. The recommendations and indeed the submissions upon which they are based should not be set aside."

I do not think any sane person would say these things were not sound and reasonable and non-controversial, and are not going to divide these people, and should not be proceeded with, insofar as we have the money to do these things.

"This includes a multitude of suggestions which are worthy of consideration."

Mr. Chairman, these are things we should like to proceed with, but we have to remember that money does not grow on trees to carry out proposals which are made in this Report. If I had the power of setting up a commission to study a question such as this, I would include, as part of it, if it involved further expenditure of public money, to please indicate from what source the money would come. That may have a deterring effect in making recommendations which are unworkable. I am not saying the recommendations in this Report are unworkable, but I say when a Report, at least from my reasoning of it, would carry with it, the implementation of the erection of buildings all over this province, at a cost of tens of millions of



dollars, it is something to consider. This year, we are spending \$75,000,000. in the province of Ontario, the municipalities and the province. In understanding that, nobody can be very enthusiastic about embarking on another program to spend thousands and perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars more. I would say that the grants were increased from \$8,000,000. in 1944 to \$54,900,000. which we are asking the House to vote here tonight. The cost of education has risen from \$13,000,000. in that time, ~~as~~ as far as this House is concerned, in 1944, to between \$72,000,000. and \$73,000,000. today. I say to the hon. members of this House and to the people of this province that money does not grow on trees, and if you are going to radically increase these things, the money has to come from somewhere. It has to come from the taxpayer's pocket. It is all very well to very glibly say, "Let us go ahead and build a lot of senior or junior colleges and elementary schools and primary schools, and abandon a lot of the things we have at the present time and let the province increase the grants". If you were the Treasurer, you would, in turn, say, "From whence are you going to get this money?" Mr. Chairman, that is the truth of the

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situation. After the experience we have had in this province, the experience in education over one hundred and fifty years, surely in this day and generation we would not throw experience overboard and go into lines which are going to divide a province which has worked together and made the greatest progress in education any jurisdiction in America.

(TAKE "JJ" FOLLOWS)



And the second thing, of course, is this, that a lot of these things are very nice things to have, but where does the money come from to do these things? If you do these things, where is the money going to come from? Where is the money going to come from for the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) to provide more hospital beds and to provide care for sick people? Where is the money going to come from for the other services to our people? Where is additional money going to come from to assist the municipalities -- and this Government is constantly assisting the municipalities? Where is the money going to come from to build roads and to maintain roads, to provide for conservation and all these things? I say, sir, that when you have this picture you have to do just the same as the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) is doing. He has to take all of these things which are very nice in their place, and fit them into the picture and he has to let them go into their proper place and their proper priority, and that, Mr. Chairman, is what we have to do in this province with our problems. We cannot do everything at the same time, and it is unwise that we should attempt it.

We should follow the line of progress in a sound, reasonable sort of way. We should do it within the capacity of our people to pay, and along the lines of maintaining a standard which our people are going to maintain and improve over the years.



Sir, that is our position in connection with the Hope Report. I should just like to read from the last paragraph of Hansard. This was made on the 7th of February, 1951. At that time I said:

"A year ago (that was in 1950) I had the opportunity of telling the House on different occasions the position of the Government. The position of the Government then and now is simply this, that the Government in no way considers itself bound by the report, either in whole or in part, whether the recommendations are unanimous or whether they are not unanimous. The report and everuthing in the same will be considered in the light of what the Government finds to be in the best interests of our people. In no sense has there been any delegation of policy to the Commission. The responsibility for policy must remain always in the hands of the elected representatives of the people. This is the policy of the Government in relation to the Report and will remain so."

That is what I said on the 7th of February, 1951, and, Mr. Chairman, that is the policy today and I think that with what the hon. Minister of Education has said, is a complete answer to the question asked by my hon. friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

Vote No. 37 agreed to.

Votes Nos. 38 to 41 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote No. 42:

MR. GRUMMETT: I notice in Vote 42, that is the overall vote for special services, that it is down by about \$6,000. Some of the items are increased while others are lowered. I was wondering whether the hon. Minister had any specific reason for decreasing some of these special services.



MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, we made a little change in the arrangements this year. Formerly there appeared in there an estimate for printing and in a number of the other branches appeared the same item for maintenance for printing. Now, we have put printing in the one spot, and so a number of these are reduced for that same reason.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, on Vote 42 I want to make a suggestion that I hope will receive the serious consideration of the hon. Minister and the Department.

This Vote deals with special services and I want to suggest that we establish a special branch on cultural activities. I think we have reached the stage in the development of the Province where such a branch becomes necessary. I am quite aware, Mr. Chairman, that we have grants to various cultural activities scattered throughout the special grants and so on, but I think that the overall picture in the province is one that we cannot be satisfied with and certainly not proud of.

We read in the papers of symphony orchestras going around pleading for contributions to maintain them. We read in the papers about young composers -- Ontario composers -- having to in one case drive a taxi in order to support himself, and yet he is considered one of the most promising of the younger composers. You will find our dramatic talent -- and they are growing -- battling for opportunities to present new



plays and to develop both an audience as well as performers for the dramatic arts. You will find in our province and in our country generally a situation where authors, creative writers, are very often compelled to give up full-time work in order to seek a job for a livelihood.

One of the outstanding Canadian authors recently announced that he has been compelled to give up writing -- Hugh McLennan. I am sure the hon. Minister of Education is fully aware of that. He had to give up his work and seek an opportunity to support himself.

There is no other means for a creative writer to get along, and he is a creative writer. You have a fund established by the writers themselves, I believe, to support poets and creative writers in other fields who are actually penniless.

That is true also in the plastic arts and in the other fields of artistic endeavour. What I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman, is that we in this case learn from the experiences of the sister province of Quebec. I am not ready to imitate very much, if anything, of what the present Government is doing in Quebec, but it is a fact that they have been spending more money on cultural work, cultural activity, than we have, and I suggest that we establish a separate branch with a director of cultural activities on a provincial scale and that we set aside an amount of, say, \$ $\frac{1}{4}$  million. I am not alarmed over that figure and no one here



should become alarmed.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): What item is my friend talking about?

MR. SALSBERG: Item 42, special services.

Some of the grants we now have to those bodies could be grouped together. We should appoint a person fully qualified for the development of this work on a scale that no community and no organization of artists in their given field is capable of doing. I think a fund like this would make possible the sound development of one or more symphony orchestras that could service the rest of the province, the smaller communities.

I think we could establish a theatre. Call it a Little Theatre, established by the province that would raise the cultural level of our people and improve artistic talent in the province very much, and they could service not only the large centres but they could go travelling and go to Lindsay and go elsewhere in the province and put on plays written as far as possible by Canadian and Ontario dramatists, put on by players of our own.

I think such a branch under able directorship could establish a number of prizes, stipends, grants through the existing organizations of our artists -- the musicians through their recognized organizations, the plastic artists through theirs, and so on, through this organization, especially special grants so that a promising composer would be able to work a



year or two with our assistance and create music and not have to worry himself to death because he cannot support his family.

I believe it is a good investment and I do appeal to hon. members of the Legislature -- I am very grateful for the way you have listened -- not to be alarmed at the suggestion. I made that suggestion years ago in a more limited way when Mr. Drew was Minister of Education, and because he has a special weakness for certain of the arts he said at that time that the hon. member for St. Andrew had some good proposals. He said he would take them under advisement.

MR. NIXON: You admit it was a weakness.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, some weaknesses are not too bad.

MR. DUNBAR: He is a nice fellow according to you.

MR. SALSBERG: My opinion of him is well established and well known. I am giving credit to him or anyone else when credit is due.

To come back to the theme I am trying to develop, it is this, that under the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) we have a branch for cultural activity with a director with a fund established by this Legislature and that he use that fund in closest co-operation with all existing organizations of authors, writers, artists, composers, musicians and so on, to encourage our native talent,



stimulate them, give them opportunities to write in peace, to create in peace, help those who are now struggling, to advance faster than they otherwise would. I think it would make possible the introduction of cultural attainments into areas of the province where it is now difficult to bring such talent. With this special branch that would be possible.

I would like to see travelling exhibitions of the best art possible to obtain, and I would like to see us buy some native pictures. I am very proud that I made a motion on behalf of the Committee on Arts for the province to buy a couple of paintings a year. I do not think my motion would have gone through if it were not for the very helpful nod of our Clerk of the Assembly who also has a weakness for some of the arts, and it went through. I have never been on a Committee since then.

We should encourage these exhibitions in the smaller towns, where teachers will bring their pupils and ministers will bring members of their churches and other interested persons will come and bring symphonies and bring little theatres.

They have some and I think it is very encouraging to know, and I think this is a very good thing that lately there has been a mushrooming of some of these efforts but they could be helped by this province, be given grants and assistance of some sort.



I finish now by making this proposal in the hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop), a new man in this important position, will give it careful thought, perhaps call together the spokesmen of all these representative bodies that are interested in the several fields of our artistic endeavour and have them work out some suggestions that the Cabinet can consider and perhaps implement in the near future. I think the province would not begrudge such an amount. I mentioned the figure of a quarter of a million dollars. I do not think that is too much. In Europe, in the Old World, communities spend much more in that field. I am not unmindful that we give contributions to various institutions here. I am mindful of that, but let us group them together and do it more systematically. I think in Britain you will find many towns that support operas and theatres much more lavishly than we do, and they have not the means that we have.

I am very, very grateful to the hon. Minister of Education for listening attentively, and the hon. Prime Minister, and I am hopeful that all hon. members and, of course, the hon. Attorney General might have his book published with such a contribution to the Shakespearian study and I hope something will come of this suggestion.

MR. PORTER: I do not need any subsidies for that.

MR. DUNLOP: I would like to tell the hon. member for St. Andrew that we have a relatively new



branch in the Department of Education known as the Community Programmes Branch. That Branch deals with people in schools, with adults, and in that branch we have a supervisor of drama who has arranged for the beginnings of drama education in a great many communities. I think he told me six hundred and some last year throughout the province.

We have another who looks after music for adults throughout the province and that is developing and developing very nicely, and then we already have travelling exhibitions of paintings, and I think that too is going to develop.

(Take "KK" follows)



That Community Program Branch is really doing the type of work which the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) has suggested, we cannot always get all the money we want from the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), but we get a good deal.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): He has got over a million dollars here. I did not realize it was that much.

MR. J. ROOT (Wellington North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) if he is suggesting the Province should pay grants to non-union bands, such as the local village band?

MR. SALSBERG: That is not a fair question, but I am prepared to say the Province should assist all amateur bands and orchestras that are formed throughout the Province and who need our assistance. The Musicians' Union has no objection, I might say, to my knowledge, to amateur musical organizations. Sometimes strife develops when they begin to perform professionally, but certainly I am all in favour, if the hon. member (Mr. Root) wants to know my opinion, of making grants to amateur bands or any type of musical organization organized by the people.



Vote No.42 agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would just like to say, first of all, I have permitted a great deal of latitude to-night. Now I shall have to ask hon. members to confine their remarks to the vote under consideration.

On Vote No.43.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): That is just what I intended to do, Mr. Chairman. "Departmental Examinations Branch, \$419,600."

Would the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) tell us just what departmental examinations are now being continued in the Province?

MR. DUNLOP: The examinations of Grade 13, Mr. Chairman, for the upper school, or honour matriculation, as we call it.

MR. NIXON: That is the only departmental examination left, is it? The Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) also said in his very interesting introductory remarks that it had become necessary to abolish or discontinue the entrance examination. Why was that necessary?

MR. DUNLOP? Perhaps I should not say it was absolutely necessary, but it appeared to be desirable to get away from having tests which, after all, were



getting to mean very little, as we saw it, and to place more in the hands of the teachers than we had given them before. if a teacher could pass on these pupils, and see their work, that the teacher was the one who knew best. The adoption of that particular policy was quite in line with doing away with the lower school examination and the middle school examination. It was really a matter of trying to help the pupils, a great many of whom do well on the year's work and then become nervous at examination time and lose everything they have gained.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the Hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) is as enthusiastic about the discontinuing of the entrance examination as his predecessor was, or not, but personally I felt it was a retrograde step. It certainly stood the test of time in this Province for generations, and was a very effective test indeed. I think the results of the new policy have been very largely not good. The pupils in Grade Eight have simply been passed on en masse into Grade Nine, or the Secondary School as we now understand it, and it causes a great deal of difficulty in those more advanced grades.

At least it was a test, and the sooner our



young people learn to meet these tests and show that they have some exact knowledge of the ability to express their thoughts in a coherent way on paper, I should think it was all to the good, and I think you will find as the years go on, Mr. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) that was an unfortunate step in the departmental policy, and that we are allowing many pupils to go into our higher schools and universities who are not capable of meeting the requirements for entrance, the results of which showed whether or not they could meet them.

MR. DUNLOP: Of course, it set up a leaving period at the end of Grade 8, whereas now the leaving period is at the end of Grade 10. They must continue to attend until they are 16, and we felt it was desirable not to have the examinations.

MR. NIXON: Maybe you had better have an entrance examination at Grade 10.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): My hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) knows entrance examinations were not carried on, I believe, during the great percentage of the time this Government was in office. It was not abolished within the last couple of years. There were some places, I imagine, in the City of



Toronto where there was no entrance examination back in the days of my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon). All that was done was to hasten along the little remnants which remained, perhaps not more than ten percent of the pupils who were tried on entrance examinations.

MR. NIXON: But you tried one, did you not?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Oh, yes, but that is a long time ago.

Vote 43 agreed to.

On Vote 44.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I notice under Vote 44 the Public Libraries Branch Estimate is about \$8,000 less than was set aside for this item last year. Of course, there was an additional item last year, Item No.6 of the 1952 Estimates, that is, Library Training School, Rental Allowances to Librarians in lieu of travelling and living expenses, -- that came to \$7,000. That would account for part of it, but the over-all picture is that the grants to public libraries have been reduced. I was wondering if there was any specific reason for reducing these grants.

MR. DUNLOP: The printing is out there, again,



Mr. Chairman, that is part of the explanation. The summer courses are not going on this summer, and we thought we could reduce it by that amount. There is something I would like to mention to my hon. friend (Mr. Grummett), Mr. Chairman, and that is that we have 217 public libraries in Ontario, we have 263, what are called "association libraries" set up by different organizations where there is a local fee to be paid and so on, and we have 13 county libraries. Those county libraries, with their bookmobiles and so on, are proving to be a very fine development in library work, and when we talk of reading and the kind of reading that is being done, it is rather encouraging to find that 16 million books were taken out of and returned to libraries during last year, and they were serious books, most of them, as far as our information goes. So that the Public Library Branch seems to be really one of the most encouraging of all branches of education.

Votes Numbers 44 to 49 inclusive, agreed to.

On Vote No.50.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, under Vote 50, that is Scholarships and Bursaries and so forth, I notice the amount is down also. I am a little bit alarmed at the number of



items that are being reduced in the educational estimates. I am of the opinion that this is one item which should be increased.

MR. DUNLOP: Is it not the same, Mr. Chairman?  
\$220,000.00?

MR. GRUMMETT: \$235,000.00 last year, and it is \$233,000.00 this year.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour):  
\$2,000.00.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is the difference in the exchange.

MR. DUNLOP: In transportation.

MR. GRUMMETT: There are so many hon. members who do not stand up, when endeavouring to answer, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Dunlop) when he is attempting to answer my question.

MR. DUNLOP: This is a matter of reduction in the cost of transportation, Mr. Chairman.

MR. GRUMMETT: Thank you.

Vote No. 50 agreed to.

On Vote 51.

MR. A. CHARTRAND (Ottawa East): Mr. Chairman, will the honourable Minister (Mr. Dunlop) tell us,



what is the percentage of the grant in reference to the total cost of elementary and secondary education; also, what was the percentage of the grants last year in the same relationship? In other words, I am directing my question to finding out whether the increase of \$5,000 or \$6,000 in grants is going to the grants of the forty thousand more pupils that you will have this year over last year?

MR. DUNLOP: I would think so. As you know, we have per pupil grants, Mr. Chairman. The underlying grant depends on the assessment of the municipality, but then there is a per pupil grant as well. I do not know what the percentage is; it was 39 last year, but we have not received the information yet from the Board as to this year. We assume it is about the same.

MR. CHARTRAND: On the overall picture? Is it not possible to calculate on the overall picture? I do not mean per pupil.

MR. DUNLOP: Thirty-nine per cent was our --

MR. CHARTRAND: Last year; and this year you do not know as yet?

MR. DUNLOP: We do not know as yet, but we think it will be about the same.

MR. CHARTRAND: About the same? That is what I thought.

Vote No. 51 agreed to.

On Vote No. 52:

MR. FROST (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Education in reference to Miscellaneous Grants under Vote No. 52, just what will



we be doing about the children's milk for this year? I belong to the Progress Club; and some years ago we started to give milk to under-privileged and under-nourished children. We started with a few hundred bottles of milk per day, and we now have about 2,800 bottles of milk given to under-nourished children in the various schools, with no discrimination whatever, Protestants, Catholics or New Canadians. We are now spending about \$1,500 per month, about \$15,000 per year. I do not see that in the grant, and I am wondering if it is included. We do not want the children to be left high and dry as far as milk is concerned. I know we are carrying on until the closing of school, but when the schools open in the fall, what will be done?

When the matter was publicized some time ago we cancelled our annual tag day which netted us a nice amount, along with other collections, and other grants that we had. Now that we will not have that income, we cannot continue, if you are not going to carry on at the opening of the schools. I would like to know just what grant has been added. We all know the value of milk, not only to adults but to children, and we do not wish this matter to be left out. We wish our children to have the same privilege when the schools open as they had when they closed.

May I ask the hon. Minister of Education just what he is doing about milk for this year?

MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, first let me say



that we realize very fully the excellent work which has been done by Progress Clubs in providing milk for children in the schools. It has been a marvellously effective sort of service and we do wish to pay the very highest tribute to the Progress Clubs who have done that type of work, and we know particularly the great extent of that work in the City of Toronto.

Next week I hope to bring down a Bill providing the legislation for supplying milk to underprivileged children, and with the legislation will come the regulations for it. We just have not any idea what the amount will be, but it will be paid next year. This year we shall say to Boards of Education: "Go ahead and provide milk for underprivileged children, provide it wherever it is needed and the Government will pay half the cost," but we will not pay it in 1952-53; we will pay it in 1953-54, as we do with school grants generally.

My hon. friend, Mr. Frost (Bracondale) may be satisfied that we shall see the good work done by the Progress Clubs is not allowed to lapse in the slightest degree.

MR. FROST (Bracondale): Thank you.

MR. OLIVER: Before the vote is passed, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Education, is it a fair statement to say that the \$6 million which I think is the figure added to this year's expenditure for education is an effort on the



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part of the Administration to maintain rather than increase the percentage of grant as against the total cost of education for the Province? Is that a fair statement?

HON. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): That is correct.

MR. OLIVER: Thank you.

(Take "LL" follows)



MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Chairman, following up that question; does that mean that the Toronto grant, which is now only 12% of the total cost of education, will not be altered? The Hon. Minister, according to the Press, was surprised to find how low the percentage was.

MR. FROST: There has been no change in the regulations. The regulations as they were announced in January, 1950, -- there has been no material change. There might have been some minor alterations, but the basis of the grant was arrived at in 1950. I think the major changes in grants were made in 1945, and continued for five years. They were changed in 1950 again, and they remain exactly the same.

MR. SALSBERG: You know what it means to the City of Toronto.

MR. FROST: May I say to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, as the Hon. Minister of Education has said, that one of the considerations in regard to the grants is the assessment, which is used to judge the wealth of a community, and the ability of a community to pay. I say to the hon. member, that in the City of Toronto you have the highest industrial assessment in Ontario. It is 57%. If you consider a building, such as that large new Bank of Nova Scotia Building,



there are no children there at all, yet it contributes to the schools. If the hon. member would step outside of the boundaries of this city, where there is a commercial and industrial assessment of 56% contributed to the education of children, and go into some of the communities in the country, particularly in the North, where you have no industrial assessment at all, he will find we are paying as high as 92%. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that the 8% difference these rural people have to pay in those school sections is very much more onerous to them, and a greater charge on those communities, than the balance which this wealthy community has to pay, because of its great industrial assessment.

We are making an effort to level things across Ontario, and put into effect equality of education and opportunity for all.

We realize we are being oppressed with the high cost of living, but may I call attention to how our budget has grown, from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in ordinary accounts in a period of eight years, and in that same period of time the assistance to municipalities has increased from \$18,000,000 to over \$118,000,000.



Mr. Chairman, we have shared with our municipalities in a big way; we have shared in a very generous way with the school sections of this Province. It is all very well to make rash and wild statements about the amount of money we have. We have no intention of increasing taxation, and if taxation is not increased, we cannot increase the grants for some of these things. We have done the best we can with our moneys. That is the answer.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not going to discuss this problem now. I want, however, for the record, as well as for the hon. members here from outlying constituencies, to know that the Toronto hon. members, no matter to which Party they belong -- it is unfortunate there is only one outside of the governing parties -- will all agree that the Toronto citizens do not begrudge the grants which are being made to outside municipalities, in cases where they go up, even to 92% or 95%. We do not think the Government has to reduce the grants to the outlying municipalities, where they have no industries. But, we do feel the Toronto home-owners are over-taxed and have reached the stage where the municipal government can no longer meet its obligations and services to the taxpayers. We had hoped to get fifty percent of



the cost of education. That has dwindled down to 2 percent.

As to where the money will come from; I will be speaking on the Budget and I will tell you where to get it, and there will be no difficulty at all.

Vote 53 agreed to.

On Vote 54.

MR. D. M. KERR (Dovercourt): May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if any consideration is being given to increasing the teachers super-annuation, particularly to those who have been super-annuated for some years?

MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, there have been a good many suggestions made by teachers and by pensioners, as well as by others, regarding the Teachers' Superannuation Act. Some of these requests, according to the accountants, would require a tremendous increase in the expenditures under these headings. The Ontario Teachers' Federation have asked, and we have decided, we will make no changes this year in this particular item, and we have offered to the teachers the privilege of appointing an actuary, acceptable to the Government, to go into the whole matter and find out how much each of these requests, which have been made, will cost the fund. We hope next year we will



be able to deal exactly with every possible request which can be made, because then we will know what the cost is going to be. What seems like a fairly innocent request, when it reaches the hands of an actuary or an accountant, it develops that it would take millions of dollars out of the fund. We have decided to let it rest this year, so we will know where we are, a year from now.

Vote 54 agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report it has come to certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs leave to report it has come to certain resolutions, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, may I say that to-morrow afternoon I would like to consider the Estimates of the Department of Travel and Publicity, and also consider some Government orders and Private



Bills.

If there is anything controversial which the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) wants held over, we will be very glad to accede to his wish.

On Monday, we would like to proceed with the Estimates of the Department of Labour, and give the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) a field day.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has already had one.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It might be of interest to the hon. members, but I regret to have to announce that Detroit won the game this evening, 1 to 0.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

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First Session  
of the  
Twenty-Fourth Legislature  
of the  
Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVII

Friday, March 28, 1952.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon,  
Chief Hansard Reporter  
Parliament Buildings  
Toronto



T W E N T Y - S E V E N T H      D A Y

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD  
IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker,

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, March 28, 1952.

The House having met.                                    2 o'clock p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. JOHN YAREMKO (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker,  
I beg to present the second report of the Standing  
Committee on Legal Bills, and beg leave to present  
its adoption.

THE CLERK-ASSISTANT: Mr. Yaremko, from the



Standing Committee on Legal Bills, presents its Second Report as follows:

"Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:

Bill No. 37 - An Act to Amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Bill No. 42 - The Justices of the Peace Act, 1952.

Bill No. 43 - An Act to Amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act.

Bill No. 49 - An Act to Amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 58 - An Act to Amend The General Sessions Act.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill No. 38 - An Act to Amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Bill No. 39 - An Act to Amend The Custody of Documents Act.

Bill No. 41 - An Act to Amend The Evidence Act.

Bill No. 44 - The Magistrates Act, 1952.

Bill No. 50 - An Act to Amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 52 - An Act to Amend The Defendants' Relief Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) John Yaremko,

Chairman,"

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that a Select



Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the estimates for art purposes, such Committee to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Morrow (Chairman), Chartrand, Frost (Bracondale), Mackenzie, Porter, Stewart and Ward.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to act with the Chief Election Officer and the Assistant Chief Election Officer for the purpose of studying the Voters' Lists Act and the Election Act in the light of the experience of the last Ontario General Election, and to make such recommendations for the improvement of the said Acts as the Committee regards as justified as the result of its deliberations.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem



necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Hon. the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

And the said Committee to consist of eleven members, to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Collings (Chairman), Porter, Dent, Janes, Hunt, Yaremko, Wardrobe, Edwards, Nixon, Oliver, and Grummett.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. members of the House will recollect that a new Act was brought in last Session as a result of the work of Committees in the previous year. Some of the provisions in the Act last year went back, I think, to 1944, which work was not implemented until a Committee was set up by this Government last year, or the year before, and at that time the Election Act and the machinery was over-hauled, after reference to what had taken place in other jurisdictions, and the operation of the Federal Act.

It was felt, with the experience of a year, and a general election, this might be a good time to revise or review the Act, to ascertain if there were any of the provisions which have not operated successfully from the standpoint of the election machinery. I was not speaking about the results, Mr. Speaker.



That is the purpose of setting up this Committee.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr.

Speaker, I desire to present a further motion concerning the appointment of a Select Committee. I think during this Session we have broken all records. This will make the fourth Select Committee appointed with power to sit outside the sittings of the House.

I move, seconded by Mr. Porter that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to study the matter of lake levels in the Great Lakes, or waters affected thereby, and more particularly to inquire into:

(1) The causes of the variations of water levels.

(2) The effect of such water levels on shore erosion, silting of shore margins, and conservation generally.

(3) The present methods of control of water levels.

(4) Under what jurisdiction such controls operate.

(5) The study and report on the laws of Canada or any jurisdiction fronting on such lakes, and which affect such levels, erosions, silting and conserva-



tion.

(6) The means presently adopted in the various jurisdictions to cope with the problems mentioned in Paragraph (5).

And to report to the House at its next Session on what steps can be taken to protect the shores of such lakes and waters, and by what authority.

And that the Select Committee have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel, and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things, and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendances before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things that the Committee may deem necessary for such proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Hon. the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants.

And the said Committee to consist of eleven members to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Villeneuve, (Chairman), Griesinger  
Child, Murdoch, Beckett, Macaulay, Myers,  
Oliver, Houck, Thomas (Ontario).



Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this motion was outlined in answer to a question by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) the other day, about the extraordinary lake levels, with which we are faced at the present time. At that time, I gave a statement concerning the general position. It must be remembered that these waters are international waters, which belong both to the United States and Canada. The control of these waters has been by the operations of the two governments, through the International Joint Waterways Commission, but, as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned, the fact is that the variations of these water levels -- whatever may be the cause -- have resulted in plenty of damage in this Province. We are faced with shore erosion, with flood conditions, and sometimes even with low water, which also is undesirable. In the area around the St. Clair River at the present time, they are faced with water conditions which are unusual in connection with heights, and I understand from authorities we have consulted, that the crest of the present flood may not come until the month of June. On the other hand, in connection with those same waters, they have been faced



with levels which are so low, that shipping has been tied up on occasion, on account of the depth of the river at that point.

This is a big question, Mr. Speaker. A moment ago I said we had set up four Select Committees to sit outside the sittings of this House, to enquire into problems affecting our Province, a Committee on Rentals, a Committee on the Companies Act, a Committee on Election Laws, and now this Committee on the Great Lakes Water Levels.

Last evening we had some references to Royal Commissions. In other days it might have been considered proper to refer some of these measures to Royal Commissions. We have not felt that way. We felt it was better to get the information by the use of the talents of our own hon. members, which we think are equal to the talents we could get elsewhere. Therefore, we are not delegating these matters to Commissions, but are appointing Committees amongst ourselves to inquire into these problems thoroughly, and I have no doubt that a good job will be done.

I am certain, Mr. Speaker, there never has



been a Provincial enquiry into the question of lake levels, and the problems arising therefrom. I think some consideration was given by another Select Committee constituted by this House, that on conservation generally, but I do not think any body has ever inquired into this problem heretofore.

The terms of reference are such that an opportunity will be given to inquire into all phases of this problem, which affects not only the province of Ontario, although we have a long shoreline on all the great Lakes, with the exception of Lake Michigan but there are several states, of course, bordering on the waters of the Great Lakes and the rivers adjacent, or running into them.

Mr. Speaker, this is for the purpose of bringing out into the open the complete facts of this situation, making them available to the elected representatives of the people of Ontario. I may say it is not our desire to transgress on Federal authority. The Hon. Minister of Public Works at Ottawa (Mr. Fournier) has announced an enquiry there. I have no idea what form it will take, whether it will be by



Royal Commission, or by a Committee of experts. I can assure the hon. members that we will co-operate fully with any authorities or any municipalities, in ascertaining the causes of the change in these levels, and to see if there is anything within the powers of the Province of Ontario, that we can do to deal with it.

I do not think we have any control over water levels; at least, our experience with the St. Lawrence, and the complications arising out of that treaty, the agreement which was signed last September, and our experiences under the Niagara Treaty, and the operations taking place there, would indicate we have no authority. But, nevertheless, we will obtain the best advice we can get, and all the information will be available to the hon. members of the House, and to the people of Ontario.

MR. A. REAUME (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I agree with everything the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said. I was wondering if there was anything going to be done in the way of helping the people out now. It is all well and good to study a thing, but we have people in the area at Windsor whose homes are actually flooded out. I had hoped there might be something which the Province could do in the way of helping these poor,



unfortunate people out now, and not wait for a period of months and months. I was hopeful that probably in conjunction with Ottawa -- you get along so well with Ottawa --

MR. FROST: Will the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) give us some suggestions as to what he thinks we might do, other than what we have done? He was not in the House when the question of erosion was raised before. Perhaps he has not taken time from his busy affairs to read the comments which were made at that time. He might tell us what he thinks could be done to cause the waters to subside there.

MR. REAUME: Oh, Mr. Speaker, I will not explain how I think the waters might subside, I am not as powerful as the Hon. Prime Minister. I think he should handle that big job. But I do think it might be well for the Provincial Government to take enough interest to send somebody to Windsor to see the harm that is being done.

MR. FROST: That is quite unfair, Mr. Speaker. This question was raised in the House, not by the Hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume), the mayor of Windsor. He was not in his seat. The question



was raised in this House by the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Murdoch), and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger), both of whom have apparently spent more time on it, than the hon. member for Essex North.

MR. REAUME: Mr. Speaker, may I say --

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately I was not in the House when the matter was discussed, but if it has been discussed, it cannot be raised again at this time.

MR. FROST: I have no objection myself, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is well to abide by the rules, as far as possible. I think to-day we are dealing with a definitely different problem, in that the motion calls for a Select Committee to be appointed, to make a study of these various conditions.

MR. FROST: May I say, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the problems in Riverside, and in other places; if the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) wants to raise that question at the present time, as it is a matter of importance, I have no objections. However, we have discussed that problem. I will say in connection with



Riverside, there are conditions there which are deplorable. We all know that. If the Federal Government would declare that an emergency area, under the powers which they have, then, after a discussion with the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas, Elgin) and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger), we would be very glad, indeed, to sit in, and to share a portion of the cost of it, although I think the hon. member for Essex North knows it is not entirely our responsibility. We have enough to do with things which concern ourselves, but we recognize it is a human problem, and I can assure the hon. member if the Federal Government will declare that an emergency area, under the powers they have, we will sit in with them, and with the municipalities, and others interested, and we will share the cost.

(Take "B" follows)



MR. REAUME: Mr. Speaker, if I might just add one word to that. When the matter first arose here in the House -- and the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Murdoch), I think, brought it up -- I want you to know that the member for Essex North was "on the job" at home where the flood was happening. I just thought that it would be well if you were to have somebody go up there and view it because I am afraid . . . there may be a health problem up there.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I may say to my hon. friend we have already had our engineers up there. We have already made proposals and reports to Ottawa in connection with the problem.

MR. REAUME: I would like to hear about it if I could.

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development): We had an engineer down there at least ten days ago and we have a complete report on what he thinks should be done. It was a week ago today, when we received a report on what he thought was the action to be taken. . . . We sent our engineer down to study the situation.

MR. REAUME: I wonder if I could ask you then if you are actually going to help them there in any way.

MR. GRIESINGER: I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has already answered that.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): the difficulty, Mr. Speaker,



is that: it is a thing most people do not understand -- the damage to property not only to Riverside but in other areas of the province during this last few weeks.

The province some time ago did help out people in the Rainy River District who suffered a like trouble, and we did send, I believe, some \$200,000 worth of materials to Winnipeg at the time of the great flood out there. I cannot see that we should attempt to shove to one side a responsibility for our own people in our own province in similar conditions. I think the Government should be actively interested in it.

MR. WREN (Kenora): Might I ask the hon. member, in the terms of reference to this Select Committee, if it also takes in the continuous flooding we have in Northwestern Ontario in the Kenora-Rainy River area where the waters are also international?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): The reference covers "the Great Lakes and the waters affected thereby," and I think that would cover the situation in the Rainy River area.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say one word about Riverside. I know something about Riverside on account of it being under supervision. I often considered, and have told the different mayors of Riverside that I thought they should control the shore line. There were Americans who came in there, but



did not actually build on the land, but they filled in part of the lake, in order to build their garages and homes. As you know, along the lake shore they did a lot of filling in.

What can they expect if there are heavy storms, high water and so on? It is the duty of the municipality first of all to see that they do not build too close to the shore line. That is one thing. Of course, to consider the damage here is another thing. If I go to the lake shore and I do some filling in and build my cottage or my home out there, I cannot see how a person living back in the country, trying to get along in the world, paying his own taxes, paying his own way, should be called upon to put up money to protect me if I knowingly built my home where I should not.

MR. REAUME: Mr. Speaker, I am not speaking about homes that were built there in the past five years or so. I am talking about people who have had their homes there for years and years, and I am also speaking about poor people -- people who work in the plants up there at Windsor. I am talking about homes that were built there probably before I was born. They are old homes. I am thinking about them, and not the big homes you are speaking about, at all.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak against the motion. I speak against the motion for the setting up of this Select Committee because I think the Committee will



in no~~t~~ way help to solve the immediate urgent problem that has arisen as a result of the rising lake levels and the harmful effect it had upon a large number of our citizens. Rather, in my opinion, will it serve to evade the responsibility of Government, a responsibility which, in my opinion, calls for immediate action.

I was in the House when this question was raised and was permitted to make a few comments at that time. I also raised the question of immediate financial assistance to those who have suffered. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his reply says "it is easy for the hon. member for St. Andrew to spend other people's money." I do not know whose money he spends when he spends Government funds. It is money of the people and to be used to help the people.

The setting up of this Committee will reveal nothing that is not known to the Departments of this Government.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): May I point out to my friend that this is not the first flood we have had in Ontario. Here is the hon. member for London (Mr. Robarts), whose city or portions of it have been flooded for many, many years, until this Government came into office and started the construction of a dam at Fanshaw to correct that situation.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), whose county town is Brampton, has seen flooding.



continuously there until this Government straightened out the river. I can take my friend across the province to places where we have assumed responsibility.

The fact of the matter is that not only this Government but the Federal Government do not know the answers to these problems, and the Federal Government themselves have set up a committee to inquire. My friend says the Federal Government and the Provincial Government do not know what they are talking about, that the answers are all known. Well, if they are, they are all in his little head opposite, because the Federal and Provincial Governments do not know what they are.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) occasionally -- and I am thankful for the fact that it is only occasionally -- resorts to this method of attempting to speak my mind and forestal what I have to say. He does not always succeed and he has not this time. I began to say before I was interrupted that this Select Committee will not reveal anything new about the lake level situation that is not now known to the staffs of the various Departments of this Government. Deputy Ministers, Govt. Engineers, engineers of municipalities and federal specialists are fully aware of the problems.

In my opinion what is necessary is an emergency conference between the top level of Governments. I think it deserves such treatment. The Prime Minister of this Province together with the Ministers



immediately concerned -- the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas), the hon. Minister for Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and so on, together with all of the engineers whom we have -- and we have capable men - should meet their like members in Ottawa and deal with the problem in an emergency fashion. Otherwise, no action will be taken. No immediate financial assistance will be given to the families who have suffered and lost their homes.

This Select Committee throughout the summer will study the levels. They will study and watch the levels rise, and wait until it begins falling and take measurements. They will go into side streams and brooks to see how they contribute to the lake level. Then, they will sit and meditate and make a report to us a year from now. Then, this House will have a bulky report and set up another Committee to study the report.

That, in my humble opinion, is an evasion of responsibility and I repeat before I resume my seat, that rather than appoint a Select Committee which will in turn require other committees to study its report, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should notify the Prime Minister of Canada that the situation is serious and that he invites him to arrange for an emergency conference, and within two weeks meet at some selected place. In this way we may be able to help the people who have suffered and also take some long-range step to prevent such catastrophic developments in future.



HON. F. S. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works):

Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything but I am compelled now to inform the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that his statement is just as confusing to himself as the whole problem is to all levels of government, including not only top levels but civil service levels, both in Ottawa and Toronto. There is no one who knows the answer to this problem, or this Government would not be taking this action. May I say to my hon. friend -- and I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) will entirely agree with me, as we were both on the Select Committee of which I was chairman -- that we canvassed the whole field, and in our investigation we also canvassed the United States but we came across no one who could give us any other information than that which you will find on lake shore erosion in our report. And so, I want to say most emphatically we have made all the moves you suggested. We have suggested a conference with the International Committee; we have worked with them. We are prepared now to do the things set out in the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and I further want to state that as Minister of Public Works I have had negotiations in certain areas -- one last week in South Essex -- on the basis of agricultural lands. The precedent was established a year or two ago in other marshland in the County of Kent, and we are working dollar for dollar with Ottawa. In the



case of Essex South they contribute ten per cent or in excess of \$30,000 towards this scheme, and we are prepared to meet any reasonable approach to this problem, and we are doing it every day.

For your further information may I say that since last Saturday morning I have continuously met every deputation, every individual and answered every telephone call and have worked at this every day for long hours to the best of my ability, and this Government stands prepared to do what is necessary tomorrow morning if we could have the knowledge and the authority and the co-operation of others involved.

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, may I say that in the riding of West York there is one community there which has suffered very substantial damage as a result of flooding in the storm which we had last week end, and that is the village of Long Branch.

There were thirty-four homes there on Lake Promenade and area which were very seriously damaged. Twenty of them were actually condemned and as a result of a meeting which was had with the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Griesinger) and others of this Government by some of the municipal officials, arrangements have been made whereby as soon as possible land for housing accommodation will be made available in the Long Branch Rifle Ranges.

I do suggest to my hon. friend from St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) this Government is anxious to do



and actually is doing a good job in trying to help people out at this time.

MR.REAUME: Mr. Speaker, I understand the government is making a deal now with the people of Essex South in connection with part of an onion field for the purpose of protecting the land. It would appear to me, if you can spend money for the purpose of protecting an onion field, you certainly ought to spend some for the purpose of protecting people's homes.

MR. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works): I shall only reiterate what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said. If your municipality or any other municipality comes to this Government with a proposition I will immediately ask for local information, the same as I have done with other municipalities, and if the Ottawa Government will co-operate and declare this an emergency this Government will immediately take action and share the cost as already stated by the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) has spoken . . .

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): How many times does the hon. member speak on one issue?

MR. SALSBERG: On the motion I may speak.

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General): This is not an estimate.

MR. SALSBERG: I ask the hon. Attorney General



to let the Speaker conduct this House.

I am very glad the hon. Minister of Public Works has spoken because I think the hon. Minister and I agree on this work and I think he can accomplish a great deal, and everything that he and every hon. member on the Government side have said goes to strengthen the argument I have advanced.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, is this in order? The hon. member for St. Andrew has spoken once.

MR. SALSBERG: I am speaking on a motion to set up a certain Committee. I am against the setting up of the Committee and I am pointing out why.

MR. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works): You have already said that.

MR. SALSBERG: I think that the best service can be rendered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) taking the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas), the hon. Minister for Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and the hon. Minister of Planning and Development

(Mr. Griesinger) - I forgot him - to Ottawa and getting some action, instead of setting up a Committee that will in no way help, at least for a few years, when we are confronted with an immediate situation.

MR. THOMAS (Minister of Public Works): We are doing that now. We are working on that now. This Committee has nothing to do with the emergency.

Motion agreed to.



MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CROWN

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General) moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Proceedings against the Crown."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill deals with actions that might be brought against the Crown. At the present time no action in tort, no action for damages, for negligence or anything of that kind can be brought against the Crown, and no other type of action can be brought except with consent and by way of a petition of right.

This Bill subject to the exceptions mentioned in it removes all the immunities and privileges heretofore enjoyed by the Crown and enables anyone to sue the Crown and its servants or agents as of right, in the same way as he might sue any person.

Acts similar in principle were passed in the United Kingdom in 1947, Manitoba and Nova Scotia in 1951. The Bill is based on a similar principle and recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Before the Orders of the Day are called, Mr. Speaker,



I would like the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to state the position of the Government in relation to a great human problem. This morning a delegation from the unemployed people of the province visited the hon. Prime Minister in his office and visited me in my office, and placed before both of us the problem that exists at the present time in regard to the vast number of people who are unemployed.

(Take "C" follows)



I do not want to transgress by speaking at length, but I want to say to Mr. Speaker, that my judgment of this matter is that we in this great and wealthy province of Ontario cannot sit idly by and see these people, thousands of them, want for something to eat or something to wear. I think it is not a time when we should stand on procedure. The opportunity is here and the time is at hand when this Government should take a determined stand to meet this problem head-on. After it has done that, I am sure by using its good offices, it could work out an arrangement with the other levels of Government. But, for goodness sake, let us not stand on our pride when the problem is so great and the need so urgent.

I want to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) -- I think he will agree with me in this -- that when I came up this morning, we were met by many Provincial Police around the Parliament Buildings. I have a great admiration for the Provincial Police but I think it was unwise that, on a day like this, we should have this number of Provincial Police around the Parliament Buildings. One would think we were preparing for a full-scale invasion. I believe, Mr. Speaker, and I think it is sound, that we should not do that sort of thing. We, in this Legislature, are



the servants of the people of Ontario and as such, we should not need, nor do we need, Provincial Police in such numbers to protect us from the citizens of the province of Ontario.

I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) if he will be good enough to state the position of the Government in relation to the problem of unemployment as it exists in the province.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, first of all let me say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) that I did not see any police. Of course, I may not notice them when I see them, but I understand the police who were here were City of Toronto police. If there were any Provincial Police, I presume they were merely Provincial Police around the Building in the ordinary course of duty.

I received a deputation and the only protection I had, if protection was needed, was the Press. I had no police with me, no police sat with me, nor near me. As a matter of fact, I did not see any. I was with these gentlemen for a very considerable period of time, probably an hour or an hour and a half. I would say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) when it comes to police, he might take his mind back to the days when Col. Hunter had his police up here,



when this place was barricaded by a former Attorney General. Do you remember that? I do. At that time, I sat over where the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) now sits, and he sat over here. It was perhaps the action of that reactionary Government that resulted in them being over there and we on this side. That, I think, may be the answer.

I saw this deputation and spent a very considerable period of time with them. I met them all individually, talked to them individually and asked questions of them individually and asked them to speak during the course of the deputation. They asked for these things; first, for cash relief; secondly, for a 50 per cent. increase in unemployment insurance benefits; thirdly, they asked for public work for jobs for men; fourthly, they asked that immigration be stopped. I do not know what the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), with his generous and broad outlook, would think of these demands on a Provincial Government. I listened to them and pointed out several things and I shall recount some of them now. I think we have been, and we are, a Government which is sympathetic to human problems. We have solved in the course of our day, human problems in this province never before attempted by any other Government. Most of these problems existed when the hon. Leader of



the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) was in office and the solution of them was not attempted as it is being attempted and, not only being attempted, but being accomplished to-day. They mentioned in their brief -- I imagine the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) has the brief and that he has read it -- a reference to "buck-passing". Let me say we are not "passing the buck". We are trying to carry on as a Provincial Government in this province. We realize there is a responsibility which the municipalities have, which the provincial Government has, and which the Federal Government has. Some of these people mentioned the depression of the 30's and following, and well do I remember that, because I had in my own area at that time some 4,000 men working on road camps for \$5.00 a month and all that sort of thing. I know the problems that were created then. Since that time, I think the Dominion of Canada, and our own province, have made very great advances to prevent such things, with our Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowance, and expansions of Workmen's Compensation and in bringing in the unemployment-insurance provision.

That, of course, came in 1941 and I will refer to it in a moment.

As far as the Public Works is concerned, hon. members in the House know the enormous extent of the works undertaken by this Government. For instance,



the conversion of Hydro power -- the change of frequency -- employing thousands of people throughout the length and breadth of this province on that one item; the building of all those Hydro plants in the work at Niagara; in the development of the St. Lawrence, and of highways. So great is our work in these days, that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), was rightly staggered last Tuesday when he spoke about the tremendous increase in the indirect debt of this province. That, of course, is on a self-liquidating basis, but I need only say this to show the enormity of the work we are doing. For all the period of history up to half a dozen years ago, the indirect debt of this province only totalled \$120,000,000. but to-day we have \$1,000,000,000. in sight. That is a measure of the work we are doing.

We had a gentleman with the deputation from Windsor, a member of one of the unions, a Mr. MacDonald, a very fine gentleman. He was not one of the unemployed himself, but a member of one of the unions which had taken an interest in this problem. There was another gentleman from the city here, a member of one of the unions. These gentlemen know full well that this problem has been very largely created in this province by credit restrictions imposed by the Federal Government. As a matter of fact, we have had a great volume of



employment in this province and the indication we get from Ottawa -- we have been closely in touch with the Ottawa authorities about this problem -- is that employment in Ontario and in Canada will be higher this summer than it was in 1951, which reached an all-time peak until the credit restrictions began to take effect. The credit restrictions had their effect, for instance, in the border cities, in the city of Windsor, and we know the steps taken there, and the advice they received from the authorities. Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Martin went down there and discussed it.

The unemployment situation will probably be less this winter than in any winter we have had. We always have some seasonal unemployment, but it would have been less had it not been for the Federal credit restrictions. I am not criticizing the restrictions, I know we are not governing Canada from here and it is a matter for the Federal Government with which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) seems to be fairly well satisfied. I point out that any unemployment in Windsor and Toronto and other cities is very largely because of credit restrictions which were imposed intentionally, to reduce the production of certain things. I have a very high regard for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), I think he is a reasonable man, at least, at times he is reasonable. Here is the position: the



Government of Canada which he supports, which he thinks is a good Government, and which he never misses an opportunity to defend, in its wisdom, did these things which caused this unemployment. If that is the case ,and is necessary as a national necessity, why not then extend the provisions of unemployment insurance to take care of these cases? I do not think our municipalities, nor Toronto, Windsor, or St. Catharines or the province of Ontario, out of their limited revenues and restricted revenue position, should be called upon to pay these things. Again, I am not "passing the buck," I am only stating what is a fact. If it is necessary to close up certain industries, for the advancement and betterment of this country, we will agree, but I do not think the blow should be on the province or the municipalities.

To these people, as far as cash relief is concerned, I pointed out that our segment of the problem is that we are taking care of the unemployables; we are introducing new measures to provide assistance for those totally disabled. We are providing for the unemployables ourselves now. The municipalities have been doing so for years. I cannot say that both sides are not complaining about it, but we are doing it. As far as cash relief is concerned, we say,



"No, that is a Federal responsibility".

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) waxes rather eloquent about the situation and says that it is a human problem. Well, is it any more a human problem in 1952 than it was 1942, because in 1942, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was the Minister of Welfare and he introduced, and it was passed under his Government, the legislation that we are presently acting on, which clearly puts the problem of the employable on the Dominion's doorstep. An amendment to the Constitution was passed, and unemployment insurance was innovated at that time. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver), during his tenure as hon. Minister of Welfare, himself introduced the Bill, the very laws we are acting under at the present time. I do not think he can say what was a good principle then is a bad principle now. It is his own principle we are acting under, and I think it is a fair proposition.

As a matter of fact--let us be frank --neither the municipalities nor the province can afford to get into a cash relief proposition which is nothing more nor less than a type of unemployment insurance. If we have to take care of unemployment insurance, then give us the premiums and let us go ahead with the job.

In regard to the 50 per cent. increase in



unemployment insurance benefits, the answer is the same. Why in the world have we, in the province of Ontario, to do with increasing unemployment insurance benefits by 50 per cent. without the revenues from the premiums to do it? That was covered by an agreement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) in his time.

The third thing was Public Works jobs. Of course, we are doing that now and we will intensify that if the Federal people tell us to do it. As a matter of fact, they tell us that employment is going to be higher than ever in the province this coming summer. We have been holding back some jobs, the Liquor Warehouse and others.

With regard to stopping immigration, I leave that to hon. members of the House. It has nothing to do with us at all. It is unfortunate that men and women were brought into the country in the winter months, but I must admit I am not critical of the Federal Government for that condition. They were held up by transportation conditions in the Old Country. Perhaps it is far better that these people were brought here and housed at Ajax and other places, to enable them to get into jobs next year. In this country, we have only fourteen and a half million people and half a continent. These risks have to be taken by a



central Government. I do not know that I would criticize the Federal Government for what has taken place there. In any event, the immigration question is not one we are taking part in. Those are the answers to the questions.

I told these gentlemen who saw me, something about employment conditions in this province. I think the hon. members from the northern part of the province will agree that they are bringing men in to work in the bush from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at the present time. That is happening in the province, in a big way. At the lakehead and in that area, they cannot take care of the employment problem from southern Ontario and they have to get them from the west. What we want to do in this country of ours and I think as a Government it is our job, to do it, is to create the atmosphere and background where employment is possible, where the wheels can turn, where industry can operate, where we can do things to provide people with jobs. This business of being engaged in such things as "dishing out cash" to people who are out of work is not our job as a province. Our job is to make the wheels of industry turn, get power plants going and public buildings and that sort of thing.

That, Mr. Speaker, is my answer to the hon.



Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver). I would add that I do not think any Government in the history of this province has ever done more or attempted more than we have.

Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to; House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Downer in the Chair.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)



HON. L. P. CECILE (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, in rising to present the Estimates covering the operation of the Department which I have the honour to head, I am mindful of the sympathetic and understanding hearing which you and the hon. members of this House have accorded me on similar occasions during the past two Sessions of this Legislature. I have appreciated your interest in our activities and I have been impressed with the sound reasoning that has prompted a number of suggestions which have reached me from individual hon. members either privately, or in the Debate on the Speech from the Throne, which we heard earlier.

It has been said many times that tourist business is everybody's business, and that is indeed the case. We who are most actively associated with that industry -- and I hasten to assure you that it is an industry -- are not so vain as to think that we hold any copyright on ideas. We are modest enough to realize that many people can give us helpful suggestions about how our vacation industry can be improved, and I say to you now that we are always grateful for the benefit of any ideas which you may care to pass along to us.

In that connection, I should pause for moment to express our appreciation for the increased recognition which has now been afforded us in the provincial scheme of things; by that, of course, I refer to the fact that our Department's stature has



increased to the extent that we are to have a Travel and Publicity Committee of this House study our operations, enquire into our problems, and perhaps make some recommendations to this House to guide our future policies. We are a young Department; we have done many things in the short space of six years since we were established; we have shown leadership in many ways to other sections of this country and indeed to this continent in instituting such things as our chain of Reception Centres across the province, but we realize that many things remainf for us yet to do. With the understanding assistance of the Committee of this House, it is our hope that some of the ideas we suggest for the future orderly development of the visitor industry in Ontario may be achieved.

Let me take a moment or two of your time to briefly trace the background of the Department of Travel and Publicity. This Department was organized in April 1946 when the Government was casting about for means to re-assimilate into civilian life the thousands of young Ontario men and women who had rendered such a glorious service to our country and to the cause of freedom as a whole.

Here in Ontario we possessed more than 400,000 square miles of land area -- of land dotted by myriad lakes, crossed by a veritable ocean of water in the form of rivers and streams, washed on the north by the salty winds of Hudson Bay, and on the south by the warm waters of Lake Erie.



Here was a land which, immediately prior to the War had begun to become recognized as one of the truly great vacation areas of this continent. Here was a land which, the Government felt, could be developed by means of the Tourist Industry, to provide a good living for our war veterans, to make them self-sustaining in a field of activity which would provide a measure of independence and prosperity.

Prior to the War, in our thinking about the Tourist Industry, we had concentrated mainly upon getting as many people to come here as we possibly could. Very little thought was given to ensuring that our guests had comfortable beds, clean surroundings, good food, adequate information about roads and places to see and to remain overnight, or any of the many other things that the person on a vacation finds to be important.

At that time it was not felt to be necessary. This great annual flow of visitors was thought to be a "natural" one. They would come anyway, regardless of how they were treated and if they fared so badly that they refused to come back next year, well, there were millions of others who might.

By the time the War ended, it had become apparent that many other States, Provinces and Countries would be utilizing the Tourist Industry for the same role that we hoped it would play in our own program of reconstruction. The reason is, essentially, a simple one. The tourist is, in an

the first time in the history of the world, the  
whole of the human race has been gathered  
together in one place, and that is the  
present meeting of the World's Fair.  
The great number of people here  
from all parts of the globe, and the  
large amount of money spent by them,  
will be a great stimulus to the  
development of trade and commerce,  
and will help to bring about a  
more perfect understanding between  
the different nations of the world.  
The exhibition of the various  
products of industry and art,  
will be a great source of interest  
and pleasure to all who visit it,  
and will help to promote  
the welfare and happiness of  
the human race.

economic sense, a windfall for the State or Province or Country that gets him. He is a cash market, immediately at hand, for the farmer's products; he is a lavish employer of persons in the servicing industries, from the retail store clerk to the gas station workers to the usher in a theatre; he is a heavy contributor to the direct revenues of Government, through the gasoline tax, the fees of angling and hunting licences, amusement taxes and so forth.

And best of all, he makes virtually no demands upon the intrinsic basis of our wealth -- our natural resources. He is, in the main, a sightseer who likes to drive through our country or linger at a lakeside resort. (Our surveys show that more than 70 per cent of all American tourists come within that category). He may dip a fishing line into our waters and when he does he pays handsomely for the privilege. But the impression which seems to be widely held in some quarters that the tourist is here primarily to fish our waters to depletion or to slaughter all the game we possess is canard which cannot too often be refuted.

Here, then, was an opportunity. The Government seized it by setting up a full-scale Department to foster the orderly development of the Tourist Industry and to ensure that Ontario would meet the vigorous competition which had sprung up, more or less overnight, by ensuring that our guests -- whom we hoped would be coming in ever-increasing numbers -- would be adequately and fairly treated, and would return home singing our praises.



If our experience of the last six years is a fair indication of the success of what is essentially a long-range program, then we have not failed. The first year of our Department's activities witnessed the greatest influx of visitors in Ontario's history, far and beyond even the early thirties which had heretofore established the high-water mark. In every succeeding year since then, incredible though it may seem, new records have been set by the ever-increasing influx of American visitors. Last year more than four and one-half million United States automobiles were on our roads. Unfortunately, we have no record of the numbers of Canadians from other Provinces who come here, but I can assure you that in our development and promotion programs, our Canadian brethren are not being forgotten. Our Government is looking to tourism to help bridge the gulf of misunderstanding which has existed for so long between Ontario and some of the other sections of Canada; there is no easier, no simpler way to bridge this gulf than to have our fellow Canadians come to visit us as guests in our own house, and as long as I am Minister I can tell you that this program will be pursued and extended, if possible.



The cornerstones of this policy which has succeeded so far have been friendship, courtesy and fair play. For example, we now licence all tourist establishments to make certain that our guests are offered accommodation which attains a reasonable standard of cleanliness and attractiveness. Our inspectors are especially trained from the practical side of helping operators with their problems. Our Department works hand-in-glove with the several hotel, resort and camp operators' organizations to raise standards and this constant consultation -- free from the big stick -- is attaining results.

Our Department has established fifteen Official Government Reception Centres located at the main border-crossing points where the visitor will find our efficiently trained, and uniformed, staffs on hand to give them any information which they require to assist them in making the most of their holiday with us, and to make them feel at home.

So much for the background and the reasons for the formation of our Department. Let me pass on now to some more recent developments and particularly let me speak of the progress which has been made since I last addressed you at this time last year.



If you will recall at that time, I mentioned to you that we were planning to inaugurate a system of grading the vacation resorts of Ontario. I am happy to be able to tell you that certain progress has been made in that direction and during the coming season it is our intention to conduct the first survey of Ontario resorts with a view to awarding them at least one-star rating. For the present time no more than one-star rating will be accorded any resort, but the privilege will be accorded to any operator who desires to appeal for up-grading to present his case to an impartial Board of Review and they will be in a position to award him an additional one or two stars after taking his case under consideration.

It is hoped that the effect of this grading campaign will be two-fold:

- i) It will have the effect of letting the travelling public know the calibre of resorts they expect to patronize; and
- ii) It will present a challenge to the individual resort operator to constantly maintain and improve the condition of his place so that it may warrant and retain the highest possible rating.



You will see by our Estimates that we are asking for an additional amount to be appropriated to our Development Branch, and I should explain to you that this additional amount is required for the successful carrying out of the grading program I have just outlined to you.

We are planning to establish new District Offices at Owen Sound and Kingston. These two offices are in addition to those already existing at London, Arnprior, Toronto, Peterborough, Orillia, North Bay and Kenora. From these offices our district inspectors and their staffs will proceed with the heavy work involved in visiting and inspecting some 8,000 or more vacation resort establishments in Ontario. In connection with our inspection activity I might point out that the Department has been fortunate for the past six years in building up a friendly association with those engaged in the Resort Industry to the extent that our inspectors are not feared as persons who insist upon the strict enforcement of the letter of the law, but rather are welcomed as guides and counsellors who pass on to the vacation resort operators of this Province the benefit of the rather extensive knowledge which comes to us insofar as latest methods of construction, proper accounting and other business methods and many other



things which are of interest to the individual operator.

Our Reception Centre program, which has been one of the highlights of our Department's operation almost since its inauguration continues to achieve beneficial results. Last year more than 530,000 separate parties of guests called at our 15 Reception Centres across the Province and were greeted with typical Ontario courtesy and hospitality. Because of our intimate contact with the visitors at these centres we have been able to elicit a great deal of information which will affect future policy.

Who, and how many persons, make up the average Ontario vacation party from the United States, as well as many of their likes, dislikes, spending and driving habits and other items has been the subject of an intensive and far-reaching study by the Department during the last year's summer tourist season.

In making a survey of motor visitors to our Reception Centres last summer, it would appear from the tabulation of results so far that many of our ideas of the value and far-reaching effects of the travel business to this province will be in need of revision. The survey confirmed as sound the major advertising policies upon which the Department operated.



Major points brought out by the survey - a 70-item questionnaire distributed to visitors to the provincial government tourist Reception Centres - were:

American tourists travel mostly in family parties, 80 per cent adults, 20 per cent children, and the number of passengers per car is just under four (3.4 persons per car);

While In Ontario 67 per cent prefer to motor about, rather than to stay in one place, with touring and sightseeing top interests;

Average stay in the province is 6.3 days, which means that the party will pay for six nights' lodgings and eat 19 meals each;

Average mileage driven in Ontario per car was 537, and each party averaged purchases of almost 23 gallons of gas;

Favourite stopping places were the motor courts and motels along highways, with 49 per cent favouring that type of place;

Ontario's tourist accommodation - all types - rated from "good to outstanding" by 89 per cent of the visiting public;

Average expenditure per party (3.4 persons) was \$164.54



in an estimated stay of 6.3 days. This works out at \$48.89 per person per trip, or \$7.76 per person per day;

Most vacations were planned and taken within two months of arrival in the province;

July and August - as was always known - was favoured by 67 per cent of those questioned with peak periods between July 12 to August 24 (almost half the total Traveller's Vehicle Permit entries from the U.S. to Ontario arrive in the same two months);

Prices in Ontario were declared "reasonable" by 76 per cent of the respondents but only half thought prices here about the same as at home and 24 per cent claimed that prices here were higher than in their home state;

Courtesy and friendliness rates high with visitors with Customs and immigration officials, store clerks, gasoline station attendants, police, waiters and waitresses, and, to a lesser degree, hotel employees, all receiving high credit for their helpfulness, courtesy and genuine friendliness;

Ontario advertising and the Department of Travel and Publicity's information services drew top rating as promoters and planners of vacation visits to the



province (others high on the list of helpful agents were the big automobile clubs of the United States, the oil companies, and the Federal travel bureau at Ottawa);

Biggest influence on vacations to Ontario by far were "recommendations of friends", followed by "desire to visit a foreign country" with which is coupled "curiosity" and "favourable interest in Canada"; Percentage of new visitors was higher than ordinary in this survey due to the fact that a new visitor is more apt to answer a questionnaire of this type than one who is a regular.

There were 55 per cent who said they were on their first visit to Ontario, and over half the remainder classed themselves as "regulars" with as many as 20 previous Ontario trips to their credit;

Best - over 75 per cent said they planned to make regular vacations to Ontario a habit; Michigan was top state in return of questionnaires, just as in the number of tourist cars which the neighboring area sends over to Ontario each year. Other states which border the province parallelled percentagewise the questionnaire returns and the tourist car entries and, in the case of the East North Central and the Middle Atlantic states, account



for better than 85 per cent of the total intake of tourists by car to Ontario.

In view of the fact that the survey showed some variance with the official figures as provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics every effort has been made to check and compare method of tabulation and evaluation of the statistics to ensure accuracy. The Department is also prepared to conduct a similar survey in 1952 to add verification to results.

I have never been fully convinced that the figures evaluating the travel business which this country enjoys from United States were complete. For example, our survey shows that the spending by motor car visitors - if applied to Traveller's Vehicle Permits alone and not considering the short-term visitors, those who come by rail, bus, air or steamer - amounts to \$222,333,628. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the total tourist income from U.S. visitors - all types - at about \$275,000,000. True, Ontario gets about 60 per cent of the tourist traffic from the U.S. but there are nine other provinces which all get an appreciable share. It just doesn't make sense to us and we are going at it again this year in an effort



to prove something that we have long believed: that Ontario's tourist income from the United States is far closer to a quarter of a billion dollars than to the \$165 millions with which we are now credited by the official figures as issued from Ottawa.

Not only has our Reception Centre Program won commendation among our own citizens and among our immediate visitors, but it has been the subject of close attention of many of our competing resort areas. Thus, we find that several of the States to the south of us are thinking of emulating our activities in this connection, and, in fact, I believe the State of Florida has recently inaugurated a Reception Centre Program quite similar to that in effect in Ontario during the past six years.

Our Publicity Branch, as you certainly must be aware from the heavy flow of travel during the past six years, has done a magnificent job for us. If I may be forgiven a small boast, I might remark that our series of travel publications for the current year set a standard which I doubt will be equalled by any other Province or State - or even country - which is



actively engaged in the travel field today. Regardless, however, of the effectiveness of our publicity, we must have the goods with which to back it up, and I feel strongly that we have the goods not only in the way of our natural attractions, but also in the physical provision that we are making for our guests.

(Take "E" follows)



There is one very important aspect about the activities of our Publicity Branch to which I feel I should draw your particular attention. The fact is that we are all keenly aware that the price of things has risen sharply in recent years, and in the advertising field rates have risen, within the last year or so, more sharply than the price of most commodities. That is not to say that we are not obtaining good value for money expended in advertising because I am quite sure that we are, but the fact that magazines have been able to increase their circulation to such fantastically high figures, where some of them are offering as many as three and four million readers per issue, has brought in its wake an almost unprecedented rise in costs. During the past year, for instance, we have been informed on several occasions by publications that they found it necessary to raise their rates. In many cases they gave us six months' notice of their intention, and before the first rate increase went into effect we have had instances where we were advised that a second increase would also be effective within a matter of a few months. I do not need to tell you how seriously this affects our schedules for advertising, particularly when we are not aware of these increased rate changes until well after our budget has been set. It is only by the most stringent management and the most careful attention to detail that we have been able to compensate for the various rate changes and in



many cases have had to cancel advertisements which would have been of considerable value to us.

In bringing these facts to bear upon our present appropriation which we are outlining for the approval of this House, we do so with the expectation that even further rate increases will be encountered during the year to come, and it is quite probable that the program which we have laid out for the ensuing twelve months may have to be altered in considerable detail in order to stay within the bounds of the amount of money which we are asking this House to provide for this type of expenditure.

I present these facts to you, not to enlist your sympathy, but merely to point out to you one of the intangible and unforeseen difficulties which sometimes arise to interfere with our best laid plans.

You are all keenly aware of the fact that our currency in Canada is now at par, or even perhaps at a premium when contrasted with United States money. This presents a problem of the greatest magnitude to Ontario's Travel Industry. For the past several years the American vacationist in Canada has been schooled to expect a varying premium on his money: sometimes that premium has ranged as high as 10 per cent, and during last summer the figure was perhaps half that amount. Now we are in the position of having to tell our American friends that their dollars are only worth 100 cents and that the premium they formerly enjoyed is no longer in effect.



It is too early yet to fully go into the implications of this change, but one of the first things we are planning to do is to impress on every Ontario resort operator the importance of making up for the loss of monetary premium by a premium of the finest kind of Ontario service. We have lost one of our strongest selling points; it remains for us to develop some of our other attributes to the highest possible degree so that our vacationing friends will still feel that Ontario presents the greatest value they can possibly buy for their holiday dollar.

My personal reaction is that we do not need to fear any lessening of vacation travel to Ontario this season. I am quite sure that the value Ontario is prepared to extend for every dollar spent here still represents North America's greatest travel bargain, but we must take nothing for granted. We must constantly be at work to ensure that everything relating to Ontario's Vacation Industry will be of the highest possible calibre. To that end, gentlemen, I ask your support for the program which we have outlined in our Estimates and I trust that the whole-hearted support of this House will be accorded every feature we have presented to you.



ONTARIO RENTALS ADMINISTRATION

Since presenting the Estimates for the Department of Travel and Publicity a year ago there has been added to that department a new and important branch, namely The Ontario Rentals Administration. This represents a new field of administrative law so far as this Government is concerned. As you are aware Rent Control was, until a year ago, administered by the Federal Government and was one of the last vestiges of the general economic controls instituted at the outbreak of war in 1939 to meet a critical national emergency.

The circumstances under which this Government entered the field of Rent Control have been clearly stated to the House on several occasions by the hon. the Prime Minister. As recently as Wednesday, the 27th day of February of this year, in moving the appointment of the present Select Committee to enquire into all matters affecting leaseholds and rentals in the province, the hon. Prime Minister again reviewed those circumstances and the hon. Attorney General, in seconding the motion for the appointment of the Select Committee, traced in detail the developments and modifications which have been made in the Wartime Leasehold Regulations since their assumption by this Government on the 30th day of April 1951 under the Leasehold Regulations Act of 1951 (Ontario Chapter 46).

The addresses of the hon. Prime Minister and of the hon. Attorney General on those previous



occasions are a matter of record and I shall not impose upon the indulgence of the House by reviewing historical background that has already been so adequately recounted.

The decision of the Dominion Government in 1948 to retreat from the field of rent control had resulted in a substantial proportion of rental housing units being exempt from the Wartime Leasehold Regulations by 1951 and had so reduced the Rentals Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that there were, in Ontario, only two local offices remaining -- one in Toronto and one in Ottawa. A further result was that in many areas the Leasehold Regulations were being more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

We were fortunate in being able to arrange for the Toronto and Ottawa offices to continue in occupation of office space in Dominion Government buildings on terms to be arranged and for continued use of furniture and equipment until such time as other arrangements may be made. This co-operation has been mutually helpful in bringing about an orderly transition from the one jurisdiction to the other.

In addressing itself to the problem of restoring and revising the Leasehold Regulations one of the first tasks which confronted the Government was to restore the physical structure and machinery whereby the Leasehold Regulations Act could be administered and enforced. In this task, as well as in the task



of revising the Regulations; the former Select Committee rendered valuable advice and assistance.

During the past eleven months the Ontario Rentals Administration has grown to comprise ten local offices with a total personnel of 130. Particulars of these offices are as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Assumed</u>	<u>Officers &amp; Staff</u>
Toronto Head Office	21 Lombard St.	30 April 1951	60 11
Ottawa	74 Elgin St.	30 April 1951	16
<u>Opened</u>			
Hamilton	21 Main St.E.	23 July 1951	10
London	195 Dundas St.	1 August 1951	6
Windsor	348 Victoria Ave.	1 August 1951	5
Sudbury	10 Elm St. E.	15 August 1951	8
Sarnia	108 Christina St.	20 August 1951	3
Belleville	294 Front St.	10 October 1951	3
Guelph	69 MacDonnell St.	13 November 1951	4
St.Catharines	2 William St.	3 December 1951	4

A further office is about to be opened in Kingston to serve the surrounding Counties which, for the past several years have been administered from the Ottawa Office. Consideration is being given also to the opening of additional offices at other critical points in the Province and in this matter, advice will be sought from the Select Committee and from the other members of this House.

Hand in hand with the expansion of Rentals Administration steps will be taken toward the early removal of Rent Control in those wide areas of the Province where, in the words of the hon. .



Attorney General "rent control is no more than a nuisance and is unnecessary."

The function of the previous Select Committee might be characterized as that of "planning and exploration" and its efforts have resulted in the revised and co-ordinated Leasehold Regulations which were promulgated on the 25th of February 1952 and were tabled in this House by the hon. Prime Minister on the 27th of February.

The function of the present Select Committee will be to examine and advise as to "production and distribution"; to ensure that the machinery which has been set up under the Leasehold Regulations Act and the Regulations made thereunder shall function efficiently, that it shall meet the varied conditions of the diverse communities of this widespread province and that its efforts shall be directed into those areas where the need is critical and may be withdrawn from those areas where control is unnecessary.

The operations of the Rentals Administration over the past ten months can give but little guidance in estimating either the extent or the cost of the Administration for the next fiscal year. Hon. members will appreciate, therefore, that the estimates which I am about to present cannot be based, as the other estimates of my Department are based, on past experience of actual operation, but are rather calculated by projecting into the future an operating cost which has been rapidly mounting month by month with the rapid growth of the Administration and the extension



of its undertaking into wider and wider areas of the Province.

In this regard the following figures of monthly expenditure are significant as indicating the trend of expansion:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
May 1951	\$ 16,520.58
June 1951	\$ 22,297.92
July 1951	\$ 23,100.80
August 1951	\$ 28,700.06
September 1951	\$ 32,776.18
October 1951	\$ 36,921.94
November 1951	\$ 39,293.38
December 1951	\$ 33,161.70
January 1952	\$ 39,140.18
February 1952	\$ 39,466.19

Comparing May 1951 with February 1952 indicates an increase from about \$16,500 to about \$39,500, or approximately 240 per cent in the ten-month period.

These expenditures for the current fiscal year were provided for by special Treasury warrant of \$500,000.00 and it is estimated that the current year's operations to March 31st, 1952, will be approximately \$400,000.00, well within the allocation.

The functions of the Rentals Administration may be divided into two main branches:

1. Administration of the Leasehold Regulations



involving the fixing and varying of maximum rentals by original appraisal or on appeal from such appraisals, and dealing with applications to permit termination of leases in cases where such termination is not otherwise permitted by the Regulations themselves. For these purposes there are Rental Boards attached respectively to the several offices and some twenty individual Rental Boards with jurisdiction within the several Counties for which they are respectively appointed by Order-in-Council. These powers are, in most cases, County Court Judges who hear appeals from Rentals Appraisers fixing or varying maximum rentals and applications of landlords for permission to terminate leases. Rentals Boards are not members of the Rentals Administration, but sit as independent Boards exercising the powers conferred upon them under the Leasehold Regulations and receive a per diem allowance fixed by Order-in-Council for each day's sitting. Further developments in the appointment of Rental Boards in various local Municipalities is presently under consideration by the Cabinet and by the Select Committee.

2. Enforcement of the Leasehold Regulations involves consideration of complaints, investigation of alleged offences under the Regulations and the prosecution of persons found guilty of such offences. General compliance with the Rental Regulations and the Administrative Orders made thereunder is secured by the activities of the Enforcement Branch under the direction of Enforcement Counsel of which there are



now two situated in Toronto. In addition to the necessary clerical assistance this staff comprises a number of Investigators, Investigational Supervisors and Examiners in the Toronto Office, as well as representatives of the Enforcement Branch in each of the branch offices.

All matters of complaint concerning infractions of the Rental Regulations and Rental Orders, whether made as a result of public complaint or as the result of Administrative surveys or other administrative action, are investigated by this Department under the supervision of Enforcement Counsel with a view to taking action wherever necessary. Cases involving serious infractions of the Regulations are prepared by this Department and the necessary evidence secured and, upon the authority of Enforcement Counsel and of the Attorney General's Department, are made the subject of prosecutions under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act. This aspect of Enforcement action is carried on continuously, partly for the purpose of taking punitive action against the offender in question, but principally for the deterring effect which such action has upon members of the public in general.

In any case in which investigation, under the supervision of Enforcement Counsel, does not indicate that court action is necessary, other steps are taken, according to the requirements of the individual case, to enforce compliance with the Regulations and to give satisfaction to the tenants by way of refunds



of overcharges, as the case may require.

Applications and Appeals

The volume of applications and appeals handled by the respective local offices during the past ten months may be summarized as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Filed</u>	<u>Disposed of</u>	<u>Pending</u>
Toronto (from May 1/51)	11,463	6,475	4,988
Ottawa (from May 1/51)	2,764	1,641	1,123
Hamilton (from July 23/51)	2,558	1,135	1,423*
London (from Aug.1/51)	1,417	626	791
Windsor (from Aug.1/51)	1,943	664	1,279
Sudbury (from Aug.15/51)	1,833	931	902
Sarnia (from Aug.20/51)	918	269	649
Belleville (from Oct.10/51)	195	112	83
Guelph (from Nov.13/51)	701	158	542
St.Catharines (from Dec.3/51)	637	151	486*

(\*) These figures are adjusted as to pending applications transferred from the Hamilton Office to the St. Catharines Office.

While the actual exercise of administrative jurisdiction in most instances involves the filing of some form of written application and the making of formal decisions or orders, which are entered and kept tabulated, a great deal of the day-to-day business of all the offices of the administration consists of innumerable interviews, either in person or by telephone, and a large volume of correspondence, none of which it would be practicable or useful to record or tabulate except, perhaps, as it is done from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining the



trend of enquiries and reflects the problems principally dominant in the particular locality.

Mr. J. J. Wingfelder, Deputy Rentals Administrator, and the other Chief Officers of the Administration, namely Mr. E. A. Brown, Mr. G. W. Hewitt and Mr. G. C. Power have taken an active part in the deliberations of the Select Committee and in consultation with the Minister and the Cabinet. They have collaborated with the Legislative Counsel, Mr. L. R. MacTavish, Q.C., and Mr. W. C. Alcombrack, in drafting the various amendments to the former Regulations and in drafting the revised Regulations as now in effect, together with the forms prescribed thereunder.

Mr. Wingfelder himself has carried out the negotiations involved in opening the various offices and in the selection of staff and he has, in conjunction with the other Chief Officers, had the responsibility of instructing and advising the Rentals Appraisers and other personnel throughout the local offices as to the proper administration of the Regulations. In this they have been ably assisted by Mr. J. V. Nugent, one of the solicitors in the Toronto Office. Mr. Nugent, moreover, was largely responsible for the preparation of the very excellent pamphlet summarizing the Rental Regulations.

(Take "F" follows)



DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

On Vote No. 195:

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, under Vote 195 in No. 8, is this Historical Advisory Committee functioning and if so, who is the chairman of that Committee?

MR. CECILE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Committee is functioning, and I might advise the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) that Major John Barnett is the chairman.

Vote No. 195 agreed to.

Vote No. 196 agreed to.

On Vote No. 197:

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, under Item 4 you have one of these official reception centres in the Princess Elizabeth Building at Niagara Falls. I believe last year you told us you were paying \$600 rental for that building. Do you still have to pay the Parks Commissioner that \$600?

MR. CECILE: There has been no change there, Mr. Chairman. It is still the same as last year.

MR. HOUCK: Do you not think the Parks Commissioner should give it to you free of charge?

Vote No. 197 agreed to.

Votes Nos. 198 to 200 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote No. 201:

MR. BRANDON: In regard to Vote 201, Item 3, purchase of equipment, does that have to do with the purchase of equipment from the Federal Government in



connection with the administration of rental control?

MR. CECILE: No, Mr. Chairman, it has not necessarily anything to do with that. As a matter of fact, I am holding my tongue in my cheek in regard to everything we get from the Federal Government, hoping they have forgotten about it.

Vote No. 201 agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply reports certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

CITY OF LONDON

Clerk of the House: First Order

Third reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of London." Mr. Robarts (London).

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale) moves third reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of London".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

OTTAWA ASSCCTATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING

Clerk of the House: Second Order:

Third Reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act respect-



ing The Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning". Mr. Morrow.

MR. J. YAREMKO ( Bellwoods); in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moves third reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CITY OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order:

Third Reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa". Mr. Morrow.

MR. J. YAREMKO ( Bellwoods), in the absence of Mr. Morrow, moves third reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CITY OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order.

Third Reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto". Mr. Weaver.

MR. E. L. WEAVER (St. David), moves third reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act respecting the City of Toronto".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now



pass and be intituled as in the motion.

CHANGE OF NAME ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Reading of Bill No. 125, "An Act to amend The Change of Name Act".

Mr. Weaver.

MR. E.L. WEAVER (St. David), moves second reading of Bill No. 125, "An Act to amend the Change of Name Act".

HON. L.M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I presume the hon. member (Mr. Weaver) would want this Bill sent on to the Legal Bills Committee for consideration?

MR. WEAVER: Mr. Speaker, I would move that this Bill be sent on to the Legal Bills Committee.

Motion agreed to.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I want to explain. I do not want to make a speech at all. The Vital Statistics Act was revised two years ago, by virtue of an agreement between the provinces and the Dominion of Canada. We had the Federal men here working on it for at least nine months with our Department, on all the different aspects of the Vital Statistics Act. The change of name was one thing which was agreed upon and is presumed to be uniform throughout the country. I think you should give it serious consideration, when considering the Bill, because if we agree on uniformity in the Dominion of Canada, and then during the next Session, change it, where are we going to be? I have never heard



a word about it at all.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the Bill as I understand it, does not affect basically the Change of Name Act. As I recollect the Bill, it provides if a person makes an application to change his or her name and the court refuses it, that person cannot adopt the name anyway. This provides, I think, some penalty for that. I do not know that it would affect the Change of Name Act. However, the matter can be considered in the Legal Bills Committee, and if it is found it runs contrary to the provisions of the Vital Statistics Act, it can be considered again.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 29

Second Reading of Bill No. 70, "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act." Mr. Challies.

HON. G.H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio): moves second reading of Bill No. 70, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act."

He said: This is the first amendment which was introduced to amend the Power Commission Act, and is not the one regarding the taxing part. This Bill contains a few amendments to legalize some of the things being done. For instance, the first section included the word "generation". For some reason or other, the powers of a commission were exercised or legalized to



carry out works in the transmission and distribution of electric power and energy, and the word "generation" was not in the Act.

The second amendment has to do with the St. Lawrence River. These can all be dealt with in Committee. It is only a matter of handling some of the works in connection with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Act. For instance, we are having great difficulty, in the matter of easements, in getting surveyors. There are many easements over the province, because of the extent of our work, and this gives the authority for whatever easement is on the land, to be carried on by the next owner. The other one has to do with securing loans from the province. The St. Lawrence project is to be added, as is the Niagara project. The last one has to do with the appointment of commissioners in the cities of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, where one of the commissioners, because of ill-health or some other reason, is incapable of carrying on his duties, and may even be incapable of resigning, in which event the Commission can appoint a successor in his place.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

SUBURBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 30:

Second Reading Bill No. 71, "An Act to repeal the Suburban Area Development Act." Mr. Dunbar

HON.G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs). moves second reading of Bill No. 71, "An Act to Repeal the Suburban Area Development Act."



Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 33:

Second Reading Bill No. 76, "An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act". Mr. Dunlop.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education), moves second reading of Bill No. 76, "An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 34

Second Reading Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act." Mr. Gemmell.

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines) moves second reading of Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE MINING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 35

Second Reading Bill No. 84, "An Act to amend The Mining Act". Mr. Gemmell.

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines), moves second reading of Bill No. 84, "An Act to amend the Mining Act".

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to strengthen the Act, and I think probably it would be better dealt with in Committee stage because, at the present time, I cannot give you the principles of the Bill.



HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): These are the usual amendments to the Mining Act each year, and I might suggest, Mr. Speaker, it would save time if the discussion was in the Committee stage, and we will give every latitude which can be given at that time. We will advance it to the point where it can really be dealt with.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 36.

Second Reading Bill No. 85, "An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act". Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs), moves second reading of Bill No. 85, "An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act".

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, was it not customary to refer Bills of that character to the Committee on Municipal Law? In the past, I think that was always done and I suggest it be done in this case.

MR. DUNBAR: I did not think there was anything in this Bill at all to go to the Committee, which will be taking a great deal of time with our amendments to the Municipal Act and the Assessment Act. There is really nothing to this Bill, as I explained on first reading. In Committee, it can be explained without any difficulty.

MR. SALSBERG: I am waiting for the Committee to be called.



MR. DUNBAR: How can we call the Committee until we have second reading of the Bill?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 37.

Second Reading Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act". Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs), moves second reading of Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 40.

Second Reading Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend The Municipal Act". Mr. Dunbar

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs), moves second reading of Bill No. 92, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 49.

Second Reading Bill No. 103, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act". Mr. Dunbar.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs), moves second reading of Bill No. 103, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L.M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I see some Orders here in the name of the hon. Minister



of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). If hon. members do not object, we could advance them to Committee stage so they may go to the Agricultural Committee. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not in his place at the present time.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) undertakes to send them to the Agricultural Committee, he can advance them.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister); We will send them to the Agricultural Committee.

MILK CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 46.

Second Reading Bill No. 100, "An Act to amend The Milk Control Act". Mr. Kennedy.

HON. H.R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests), in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, moves second reading of Bill No. 100, "An Act to amend the Milk Control Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MILK AND CREAM ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE; Order No. 65.

Second Reading Bill No. 119, "An Act to amend The Milk and Cream Act". Mr. Kennedy.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour), in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, moves second reading of Bill No. 119, "An Act to amend the Milk and Cream Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.



DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 66.

Second Reading Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act". Mr. Kennedy.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General), in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, moves second reading of Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend the Dairy Products Act".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(Take "G" follows)



THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 63rd Order; Second

reading of Bill No.117, "An Act to amend the Boards  
of Education Act", Mr. Dunlop.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education)

moves second reading of Bill No.117.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the  
Bill.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 64th Order, second

reading of Bill No.118, "An Act to amend the High  
Schools Act", Mr. Dunlop.

HON. W. J. DUNLOP (Minister of Education)  
moves second reading of Bill No.118.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the  
Bill.

THE PROVINCIAL LAND TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 67th Order; second  
reading of Bill No.121, "An Act to amend the Provincial  
Land Tax Act", Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and  
Forests) moves second reading of Bill No.121.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the  
Bill.



THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 68th Order, second reading of Bill No.122, "An Act to amend the Public Lands Act", Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No.122.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 69th Order, second reading of Bill No.123, "An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries Act," Mr. Scott.

HON. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests) moves second reading of Bill No.123.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. A. WREN (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) if this Bill will go to the Game and Fish Committee.

MR. SCOTT: No. Each year's legislation is based on recommendations brought to the Committee the year before, and it takes about a year to work out the



details. The Committee will be meeting a week from next Friday, to go into the recommendations received this year.

MR. WREN: Will the Hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) explain the substantial increase in the licenses, both resident and non-resident? I was not on the Committee last year, of course, and I do not know the circumstances behind this. I think the increase in licenses would not appear to be warranted, particularly the game licenses, both resident and non-resident. Would the Hon. Minister please explain the reason?

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, there have been no changes in the licenses for many years, and the expenses have certainly mounted very much. If the hon. member had sat in the Game and Fish Committee, he would have heard a recommendation brought before it that we put into effect a rod license.

The increase does not affect the residents a great deal. We have made it easier for the farmers. Their licenses will be two dollars less than last year, for farmers living on their own lands.

THE PLANNING ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 42nd Order; second reading of Bill No.95, "An Act to amend the Planning Act",



Mr. Griesinger.

MR. F. OLIVEA (Leader of the Opposition):

I think there may be some important principles in this Bill. Perhaps we should not pass it to-night.

HON. L. N. FROST (Prime Minister): We will hold it over, gladly.

THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of Bill No.88, "An Act to amend the Conservation Authorities Act", Mr. Griesinger.

HON. WM. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development) moves second reading of Bill No.88.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

THE MINING TAX ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 70th Order; second reading of Bill No.124, "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act", Mr. Gemmell.

HON. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines) moves second reading of Bill No.124.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if this Bill ~~is~~ being taken up by the Mining Committee on Monday?



MR. GLIMMELL: I would be very happy to have it go to the Mining Committee on Monday.

MR. GRUMMETT: Anything I have to say on it, I would prefer to say when the Bill is before the Committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we are running a little over-time, but we have some routine matters, and I would like to clear up four or five private Bills in Committee, and also the resolutions, and get them off the Order paper.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee; Mr. Downer in the Chair.

THE TRUSTEES OF MASSEY HALL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 5th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.13, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Massey Hall", Mr. Roberts.

Section 1 to 21 inclusive, agreed to.



The Schedule agreed to.

The Preamble agreed to.

Bill No.13 reported.

THE CITY OF OSHAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.20, "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa", Mr. Thomas (Ontario).

Sections 1 to 14 inclusive, agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.20 reported.

THE TOWN OF ORILLIA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.21, "An Act respecting the Town of Orillia", Mr. McPhee..

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No.21 reported.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO  
I.O.O.F.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 8th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.24, "An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows," Mr. Wardrobe.



Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, agreed to.

The Preamble agreed to.

Bill No.24 reported.

THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 9th Order; House in Committee on Bill No.26, "An Act respecting the Township of Toronto", Mr. Hall.

Sections 1 to 15 inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No.26 reported.

HON. L. N. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to; the House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. A. J. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs leave to report certain Bills without amendments, and moves the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. N. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, as the hon. members know, our sittings on Monday will commence at two o'clock, when we will



proceed with the estimates of the Department of Labour. I want to give the hon. members opposite plenty of time to prepare themselves for the Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

If we conclude the estimates during the afternoon, as I would anticipate, we will proceed with Government Bills in Committee. I would like to take up Order No.13, the Parole Act, and also I would like to consider the St. Lawrence agreements, Orders Number 14 and 15 on the Order Paper.

If we can get to second readings, we will proceed with some of the routine Bills which are on the Order Paper, but which we did not call this afternoon, owing to the absence of certain of the Hon. Ministers. I would think that would about complete the afternoon's sitting.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.26 of the clock p.m.

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First Session  
of the  
Twenty-Fourth Legislature  
of the  
Province of Ontario

— 0 —

Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1952, et seq.

— 0 —

Volume XXVIII

Monday, March 31, 1952.

— 0 —

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.



T W E N T Y - E I G H T H      D A Y

P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, HELD  
IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ON  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1952, et seq.

Hon. (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker.

-----  
Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, March 31, 1952.  
-----

The House having met. 2 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Downer in the Chair.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew North): I beg leave  
to present the first report of the Standing Committee  
on Mining, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK-ASSISTANT: Mr. Hunt, of the  
Standing Committee on Mining, presents the fol-  
lowing as its first report:

Your Standing Committee on Mining begs  
leave to present its First Report:



Your Committee begs to report the following  
Bill without amending:

Bill No. 124, An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. J. Hunt,

Chairman.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that the Provincial Auditor be and he is hereby authorized to pay the salaries of the Civil Service employees and other necessary payments following the close of the fiscal year on March 31st, 1952, and until Supply for the fiscal year commencing on April 1st, 1952, is voted by this House, such payment to be charged to the proper appropriations following the voting of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, this motion, of course, is the usual one. Today is the end of the fiscal year and it enables the various Departments to issue cheques for salaries and so on, pending the formal voting of Supply, which I think should be completed some time next week.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT

HON. D. PORTER (Attorney General) moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Public Trustee Act."



He said: Mr. Speaker, this Bill gives power to the Public Trustee to form a corporation for the purpose of owning and holding the building for his own use, and for that purpose he may use to a certain extent funds that are within his hands.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ACT

HON. G. H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): moves first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act."

He said: This is just complementary to an Act that is already in being, and I shall explain it fully on the second reading.

Motion agreed to: first reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker before the Orders of the Day, I beg leave to file answers to questions 70, 54, 43, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86.

I have the answer to question 66, a very lengthy answer here, and I would like to move that it be made an Order for Return. There is not anything to be gained by filling up the Journals of the House with these long answers, so I ask that this be made an Order for Return.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

TRUSTEES OF MASSEY HALL

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew), in the absence of Mr. Roberts, moves third reading of



Bill No. 13, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Massey Hall."

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

CITY OF OSHAWA

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario) moves third reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa."

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

TOWN OF ORILLIA

MR. J. D. MCPHEE (Simcoe East) moves third reading of Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting the Town of Orillia."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South), in the absence of Mr. Wardrope, moved third reading of Bill No. 24, "An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.



TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

MR. S. L. HALL (Halton) moved third reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act respecting the Township of Toronto."

Motion agreed to: third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved, that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

THE TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT ACT

HON. L. P. CECILE (Minister of Travel and Publicity) moves second reading of Bill No. 90, "An Act to amend The Tourist Establishment Act."

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Is the Minister not going to say something on this Bill?

MR. CECILE: Mr. Speaker, as I outlined on first reading of this Bill -- and I do not think I can add very much to it -- heretofore all matters in connection with tourist and outfitters' establishments have been administered by the Department of Lands and Forests under the Games and Fisheries Act. To be able to inspect these establishments and also to bring them under our classification, we have taken over the inspection of these camps without taking over anything whatever which might be connected with conservation under the Games and Fisheries Act.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.



SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 101, "An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 102, "An Act to amend the Public Health Act."

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I think we should hear the hon. Minister on this Bill, Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Bill is to clarify first the authority respecting the application of the regulations both geographical and for stated annual periods. The second part of the amendment is to raise the number of members of the Board of Health from seven to nine. At the present time the Board of Health is made up of the mayor, medical officer of health and five resident ratepayers, two of whom must be non-members of the municipal council. Under this amendment, which is designed only for cities of over one hundred thousand population, that is it takes in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor, you would have the mayor, medical officer of health and seven other members, three of whom must be non-members of the municipal council.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.



THE MEDICAL ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 107, "An Act to amend The Medical Act."

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

THE DRUGLESS PRACTITIONERS ACT

HON. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health) moves second reading of Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act."

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): I think the hon. Minister should speak on this one.

HON. MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, in the past the five classifications, that is the osteopaths, naturopaths, chiropractors, physiotherapists and masseurs have been regulated by a Board of Regents who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and consist of five members.

The osteopaths of Ontario have a registration of around one hundred and they have two members on this Board. The chiropractors' registration is between six hundred and seven hundred and they have two. The physiotherapists have only one hundred or a few more, and they have one. The masseurs have a registration of five hundred to six hundred and they have another representative, and one for the naturopaths. I might say it was very difficult to procure a true registration of naturopaths because eighty-five per cent of them are chiropractors.



Under this amendment, each of these classifications will be set up under a separate Board of at least three and not more than five.

Motion agreed to: second reading of the Bill.

---Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair.

---Mr. T. L. Patrick (Middlesex North) in the Chair.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

(Take "B" follows)



House in Committee; Mr. Downer in the Chair.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman,  
I beg to inform the House that the Honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject-matter of several resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.6, by Mr. Griesinger:

"Resolved,

That,

The Crown in right of Ontario may agree to make payments to municipalities in lieu of taxes,

as provided by Bill No.94, An Act to amend the Housing Development Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.7, by

Mr. Griesinger:

"Resolved,

that,

(a) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Treasurer of Ontario to purchase or to guarantee the payment of any notes, bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by The Rural Housing Finance Corporation, and

(b) any moneys advanced or loaned to The Rural Housing Finance Corporation by the Crown shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue fund,



as provided by Bill No.96, An Act to provide Financial Assistance in the Building of Houses in Rural Villages and Hamlets and in Other Rural Areas."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.8, by

Mr. Thomas, (Elgin):

"Resolved,

that

- (a) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Treasurer of Ontario to guarantee payment by the Province of any debentures, bills or notes issued by or of any temporary loan made to The Ontario Junior Farm Establishment Loan Corporation, and
- (b) the cost of administration of The Junior Farmer Establishment Act, 1952 shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund,

as provided by Bill No.97, An Act to Incorporate The Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation for the Purpose of Assisting Young Farmers."

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Hon. Prime Minister if it is the intention of the Government to make use of the old Agricultural Development Board, to run this organization? What is the purpose of setting up a new one, rather than using the facilities of the old one?

MR. FROST: Is the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Oliver) speaking about Resolution Number 8?



MR. OLIVER: Yes.

MR. FROST: The administration would come under the Farm Loan Board. It is possible, of course, to use Mr. Fraser and his staff to administer it, but we think this is of a different nature than the old Farm Loan Act, therefore, we will do it under a different corporation. From the standpoint of administration, we already have it there, and that will be in Mr. Fraser's section. By this legislation, both this Act and the Act relative to the loaning institutions for farm housing will really dovetail into Federal legislation.

I was interested in noticing an editorial in the Financial Post relative to these two types of loans. The Financial Post was somewhat critical from the standpoint that it appeared to them as if this was a duplication. Actually there is no duplication. At the moment, under the housing provision which is complementary to this, there is no loaning institution in Ontario which will loan on that class of building, and we are going into that field, and we hope to qualify under the National Housing provisions for any Federal Government guarantee. For that reason, we want to set up a loan corporation which will have no other business



so they can definitely qualify under the provisions of the Federal Act. That is a field presently unoccupied by any loaning institution. If, as a matter of fact, we could get a loaning institution to go into the field, we would be prepared to extend some types of guarantee to them, but it is difficult to get loaning institutions to go into the field, and with the federal restrictions, it is difficult enough to get loaning institutions to go into the field of what we might call "legitimate housing", although that is the wrong expression. I mean housing in the larger centres, for which usually they have loaned money.

With this other provision, we are entering a field which is not presently occupied by the Federal Government at all. The Federal legislation has to do with established farmers. We are dealing with establishing young farmers. That is the purpose of this legislation. It seemed to be better to form a loan corporation to do this. Actually speaking, we might get along with the old legislation, but it would require amendments and alterations, and this is a different type of legislation.

We are dealing here with young farmers, under thirty-five years of age. The young farmers themselves suggested thirty years of age and under. We increased



the lee-way by five years. May I say to some of the hon. members who would like to see it changed, that we have to have a deadline somewhere, and we felt if we took the thirty years as suggested by the young farmers, and added five years to it, we were being very generous in our interpretation.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition will see the amount of loans and the conditions under which they are granted, are entirely different than under the old Farm Loan Act. Therefore, we thought it was better to form a corporation to deal with this type of loans, which would have special powers to deal with them, and they would fit better into the Federal legislation by doing that.

As far as the staff and expenses of administration are concerned, that has already been taken care of under the present Act.

MR. OLIVER: It appears you were setting up a loaning organization or corporation, which will make the loans, but have actually nothing to do with the administration. That seems a rather unusual procedure.

MR. FROST: No. The loan corporation will make the loans, but the staff will be the present staff which is looking after the other type of loans.



I imagine that probably Dr. Walters will be the President, Mr. Fraser the Vice-President, and so on. It will not cost us any more to do this, and I think we will get more efficiency.

May I say to the hon. members that, personally, I would like to wind up the other old loan Act, and forget all about it. I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will know why.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): I suggested that a year ago. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister if this money will be available to immigrants?

MR. FROST: I would prefer that question be asked of the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Thomas) who has spent a great deal of time on this. I forget, for the moment, the provisions of the Bill itself. If I recall correctly, it calls for either three or five years' residence in Canada. However, that can be discussed on second reading of the Bill.

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution Number 9, by Mr. Welsh:

"Resolved,

that,

the indemnities and allowances for expenses of the Members of the Assembly



and the Speaker be computed and paid,  
in accordance with the provisions of Bill  
No. 98, An Act to amend The Legislative  
Assembly Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution Number 10,  
by Mr. Dunbar:

"Resolved,

that

payments to mining municipalities may  
be provided for,

as provided in Bill No. 103, "An Act to  
amend The Assessment Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution Number 11,  
by Mr. Dunbar:

"Resolved,

that,

(a) payments may be made by the Department  
of Municipal Affairs in respect of  
provincial property owned by the  
Crown in right of Ontario, and

(b) in respect of provincial property  
owned and occupied by the Crown in  
right of Ontario, the moneys required  
for the purposes of The Municipal Tax  
Assistance Act, 1952, shall be payable  
out of such moneys as may be appropria-  
ted therefor by the Legislature,

as provided by Bill No. 104, An Act to assist  
Municipalities by Providing for Payments by  
Ontario to Municipalities in Lieu of Taxes."



Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.12, by  
Mr. Frost (Victoria):

"Resolved,

that,

a tax shall be imposed, levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty for the uses of Ontario upon every payment made in Ontario, consequent upon the sale, transfer or assignment of a security which has been executed outside Ontario,

as provided by Bill No.110, "An Act to amend the Security Transfer Tax Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.13, by

Mr. Phillips:

"Resolved,

that,

the Minister of Health may pay the burial expenses of deceased indigent patients,

as provided by Bill No.101, An Act to amend the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.14, by

Mr. Goodfellow:

"Resolved,

that,

blind persons' allowances may be paid in accordance with the agreement made under section 2 of The Blind Persons'



Allowances Act, 1951.

as provided by Bill No.133, An Act to amend  
The Blind Persons' Allowances Act, 1951."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.15, by

Mr. Goodfellow:

"Resolved,

that,

- (a) allowances and the expenses of administration and the cost of providing medical and dental services to recipients of allowances may be paid; and
- (b) allowances shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxes,

as provided by Bill No.114, An Act respecting Allowances for Disabled Persons."

Resolution agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resolution No.16 by

Mr. Phillips:

"Resolved,

that,

the Minister of Health may pay the Burial expenses of deceased indigent patients,

as provided by Bill No.116, An Act to amend The Public Hospitals Act."

Resolution agreed to.



THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 7th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.37, "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act," Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No.37 reported.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 11th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.42, "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1952", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 14 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.42 reported.

THE JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 12th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.43, "An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.43 reported.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 14th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.49, "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.49 reported.



THE GENERAL SESSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.58, "An Act to amend The General Sessions Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.58 reported.

THE HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.99, "An Act respecting the Health of Livestock", Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 99 reported.

THE PAROLE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 19th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.48, "An Act to amend the Parole Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.48 reported.

THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 22nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No.47, "An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act", Mr. Dunlop.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.47 reported.



THE AUXILIARY CLASSES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 23rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No.66, "An Act to amend the Auxiliary Classes Act", Mr. Dunlop.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.66 reported.

THE PLANT DISEASES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 24th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.53, "An Act to amend the Plant Diseases Act," Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No.53 reported.

THE WARBLE FLY CONTROL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.54, "The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952", Mr. Kennedy.

Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.54 reported.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 27th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.63, "The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1952", Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 to 9 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.63 reported.



THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 30th Order, House in Committee on Bill No.77, "An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act", Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.77 reported.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 31st Order, House in Committee on Bill No.78, "An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act", Mr. Scott.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.78 reported.

THE PHARMACY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 32nd Order, House in Committee on Bill No.79, "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act", Mr. Phillips.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.79 reported.

THE INSURANCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 33rd Order, House in Committee on Bill No.81, "An Act to amend the Insurance Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.81 reported.



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THE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS BROKERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 34th Order, House in  
Committee on Bill No.82, "An Act to amend The Real  
Estate and Business Brokers Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No.82 reported.

( Take "C" follows)



POWER COMMISSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 25th Order: House in Committee on Bill No. 70, "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act."

Sections Nos. 2 to 8 agreed to.

Bill No. 35 reported.

SUBURBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 36th order; House in Committee on Bill No. 71, "An Act to repeal The Suburban Area Development Act."

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 71 reported.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 26th Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 80, "An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act."

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 80 reported.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report certain resolutions and certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe) The Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain Bills without amendment and certain Resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker,



I move you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

---House in Committee of Supply.

---Mr. Downer in the Chair.

Department of Labour, Page 61.

HON. MR. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, during the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Bill which just passed through Committee I did want to make a remark in connection therewith. The other day the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) -- I do not think he is in his place at the moment -voiced some criticism of the Workmen's Compensation Board in connection with the payment of accounts. He expressed the opinion that there were very complicated forms, which people could not understand how to complete and that, as a result, the payments to hospitals were being delayed and causing them a great deal of inconvenience.

I have made an examination into that, Mr. Chairman, and I find the forms are very simple, and I also have a statement here from The Workmen's Compensation Board to the effect that there are no communications from these hospitals mentioned by the hon. member regarding payments. I am sure the hon. member must have been misinformed about this matter, but to tidy it up, Mr. Chairman, I am going to table these forms to show anyone interested how simple the forms are in connection with applications for Workmen's Compensation.



I thought it might also be of interest to hon. members to point out that as of last year when we amended The Workmen's Compensation Act to give the Board full authority as to medical aid and the transporting of injured people, about three days ago a man in Hearst -- thirty miles north of Hearst, I understand -- was injured at seven-thirty o'clock in the morning, the Board received the information at eight-thirty. The man was very seriously injured; he had what they call a quadraplegic, that is, he had lost the use of both arms and legs in this accident. The Board got in touch with the doctors there and informed them how to prepare a cast for this man. They got a plane and had the seats taken out of it, so that he could be transported. At eight-thirty o'clock that same evening the man was in the Toronto Hospital, under the care of the Paraplegic Team, which I mentioned in a speech I made here earlier, and there is great hope of the Team being able to be of much service to this man. I thought it would be of interest to hon. members to know how quickly the Board acts in a very difficult situation.

This afternoon, I thought, in asking for the approval of this Legislature of the Estimates of the Department of Labour, that I would like to start Mr. Chairman, by first complimenting the staff. I think that we have a very fine staff, from the deputy minister, the chief conciliation officer,



and the various heads of all departments down -- men of long standing in the service of the Government, sincere men, and I am satisfied they are doing an excellent job.

I am wandering away a little from what I had intended to say today, but there has been brought to my attention so many times a letter written, I believe, by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and sent to all the trade unions and other bodies throughout this province. It must have been, because I have received so many queries in connection with it that I thought I should mention it.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition):  
What is the date of the letter?

MR. DALEY: January 12th. It has to do with the question of compulsory arbitration.

I never have crossed swords with the hon. member for St. Andrew, because as you saw this afternoon he is a little quick on the trigger, but I think the hon. member is in error in sending out a letter such as this, because he indicated that he had definite knowledge that compulsory arbitration would be legislated during this session. I am sure that when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) of this Province arose and indicated there was no intention on the part of the Government to bring any such legislation in, that would probably have been sufficient. But letters keep coming to my office, so it would seem to me that the announcement made meant



absolutely nothing to the hon. member for St. Andrew because it would appear, and it has seemed to me so often, that it was obvious --

MR. SALSBERG: Will the hon. Minister permit a question?

MR. DALEY: I would just like to proceed.

MR. SALSBERG: May I enlighten you? The hon. Minister says that the letters keep on coming.

MR. DALEY: Letters continue coming to me.

MR. SALSBERG: But I sent my letter out on the 12th, or whatever you say. The House did not convene until the 21st. The hon. Prime Minister did not make his statement here until some time later. Evidently the people in the trade union movement, having received my letter, still feel that they should make known their opinion about any such legislation being enacted.

MR. DALEY: I am assuming, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member had a few left over and he has been sending them out.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member sent them all out at the same time.

MR. DALEY: All right, I will accept that, but the policy of the hon. member is to create discontent and distrust and "keep the pot boiling."

MR. SALSBERG: I have another one.

MR. DALEY: That is quite possible because I have seen so often in dealing with unions and companies, where members of the hon. member's party



have filtered into the organization, what a difficult task it is to bring about a settlement because they make it very clear they do not want a settlement.

The purpose of that organization is to bring about --

MR. SALSBERG: Name them; that is not true.

MR. DALEY: But the one compensating factor in connection with it is that unions, as fast as they find these members of the hon. member's party in their organization, especially in the bargaining group, turn them out in no uncertain manner.

That is very hopeful for the labour movement in this province, and I am certainly glad to see that.

The hon. member took the liberty of saying in his letter that he was the only man, I think he said, from a Greater Toronto riding, but he meant he was the only one representing labour.

MR. SALSBERG: I said very definitely -- read that letter. Will the hon. Minister read that part? Do not misrepresent. I said the only Labour member for Greater Toronto. That is true.

MR. DALEY: I would say that he got things mixed up because in my opinion without any political difference in this House -- with the exception of the hon. member for St. Andrew -- every hon. member in this House is interested in the Labour Party. Every hon. member in this House is endeavouring to improve the lot of the workingman in this Province and to bring about mutual goodwill and understanding between industry and labour.



I would just finish my remarks in connection with that by saying, instead of saying he was the only man supporting Labour he should say that in this House he is the only man who is not. I do not believe the hon. member could get into a union meeting.

Several years ago, I had occasion while in Ottawa to talk to the then Prime Minister of the Dominion, the Honourable Mackenzie King, and we talked about labour and he gave me some interesting information which I thought I might bring before this House. The Hon. Mr. King was really the first man in the Dominion who actually took a part in the labour movement. As I recall it, he said that there was some difficulty which arose in Winnipeg, and that he was sent out there by the Hon. Mr. Mulock, the then Postmaster General for the Dominion of Canada, to investigate.

MR. SALSBERG: It was not Winnipeg; it was British Columbia.

MR. DALEY: I stand corrected. It would appear that the development of the Department of Labour in the Province follows very much the same pattern. From a very small beginning it has gradually evolved until today I think it is quite a force in the administration of the affairs of this Province.

Back in 1871 an Act was passed requiring the owners of threshing and other machines to guard against accidents. That was really the start. In 1881 an Act was passed for the protection of persons in



factories, and in 1891 an Act was passed respecting stationary engineers, known as the Operating Engineers Act. In 1907 a Board of Examiners was appointed to examine stationary engineers, and this was placed under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture at that time.

In 1915 a Workmen's Compensation Act was passed. In 1916, under Prime Minister Hearst, an Act was passed forming the Trades and Labour Branch and all various matters pertaining to labour were transferred to this Branch under the Hon. F. G. McDiarmid, Minister of Public Works and Highways. A superintendent was appointed, and the various Acts concerning labour were consolidated under this superintendent. They were the Bureau of Labour Act; the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act; the Buildings Trade Protection Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Employment Agencies Act, together with the establishment and maintenance of employment bureaus at different centres in the province.

In 1919 a Department of Labour was set up with the Hon. W. H. Rollo in charge, and the various Acts that had been administered by the Trades and Labour Branch were placed under his administration.

In 1920 a Minimum Wage Board was set up. In 1928 an Apprenticeship Branch was set up. In 1935 the Industrial Standards Act was passed and the Industry and Labour Board was set up.



During the course of 1935, without legislation, but because of conditions that then existed, a Conciliation Branch of the Department of Labour was appointed. Because of certain conditions that then existed, the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour found it necessary to send a man out to make certain investigations and endeavour to get agreements between employers and employees. This service gradually grew and has become one of the most important factors in the administration of the Department of Labour. It was two years later before this Branch even appeared in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour, although during that time much had been accomplished. During that period and the years following, before any legislation was enacted, this Branch of the Department had gained the confidence of a large group of employers and employees.

In 1944 a Labour Relations Act was passed which granted to employees the legal right to form unions and to bargain collectively with their employers for those things which affected them collectively. This Act was amended in 1947 by the present Government, of course.

In 1944 the Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act was passed, and it is interesting to note that this reduced the hours of employment for at least fifty per cent of the workers in the Province of Ontario. However, I shall be dealing with that subject a little later in my remarks.



I just point this out to show that the work of the Department has increased year by year with the speeding up of the organization of the workers, the introduction of the industrial unions, that is the Canadian industrial organization unions, and the necessity for more and more legislation to keep in touch with the times.

In the Department we have the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Originally we had what was known as the Labour Court. This Court was set up, a Judge presided and the representations were considered by organized labour at that time to be too judicial in character, and they requested, and eventually succeeded in having the Court changed from a Labour Court to a Labour Relations Board.

The Labour Relations Board is concerned primarily with the administration of the provisions of the Labour Relations Act respecting certification of trades unions as bargaining agents of employees, termination of bargaining rights of trade unions, requests for the assistance of the Conciliation Branch of the Department in connection with negotiations between employers and trade unions, and requests for leave to institute proceedings, prosecutions or offences under the Act.

The Board is composed of five members, two representing the trade unions, two representing the employers and a full-time Chairman. The staff of the Board has greatly increased, as the



Board has made known its requirements in this regard. There has been quite a bit of discussion here as to the Board being under-staffed. I have said on many occasions that the staff has been kept in tune with the demands of that particular Board.

The measure of the Board's success in administering the Act is to be found in the increased use being made of those facilities. For example in the fiscal period ending March 31st, 1951, 692 applications for certification were filed with the Board. I recall when we set the Board up and were endeavouring to get the proper people, we thought could administer it successfully, we told them if they met once or twice a week for a few months, it would appear that after that a meeting every month would probably be sufficient. Last year they had 692 applications for service, the largest number filed in any fiscal period.

The volume of this type of application continues at a very high level. Four hundred and seventy-eight were filed with the Board in the first nine months of the present fiscal period, that is from April 1st, 1951, to December 31st, 1951. In the same period 161 Board sessions were held.

(Take "D" follows)



452 applications for conciliation services were filed, and 115 representative votes were conducted, approximately affecting 22,000 employees.

The confidence of the employers and trade unions in the Board, I believe, is well demonstrated by the fact that such use is made of it, and the co-operation it receives from both management and labour, for, in the final analysis, the legislation depends for its effectiveness upon the goodwill and co-operation of those to whom it applies.

Then we have the conciliation services. We have eight conciliation officers, and we are making a provision in our estimates for increasing the number if found desirable. We had 443 requests for conciliation, and 300 of those requests were settled by the officers. There were recommendations for 143 conciliation boards. I have not the data as to the effect, but I do know that there were very few legal strikes in the Province during the last fiscal year. To say there were none, would not be so. There were some, but they were very few in comparison with the amount of industrial activities we have in this Province.

As far as the conciliation officers themselves are concerned; it is a specialized work. It is work which



requires certain qualifications in a man, which are not too easy to find, because, after negotiations have been going on between the union and a company for maybe fifty days, and they make application for a conciliation officer, it is because they cannot arrive at a settlement themselves, and the conciliation officer is then brought in to see what he can suggest should be done. I am very glad to say that in 300 cases last year, the conciliation officers were able to bring the parties together.

If he is unable to effect a settlement, he reports to the Minister, and a conciliation board is established.

A conciliation board is composed of the representatives of the union involved, and the company, and if they are able amongst themselves to agree upon a Chairman, one can be appointed. Unfortunately, that very seldom occurs, so the Minister is requested to appoint a Chairman for the conciliation board. We must remember that the law requires that there be negotiations first; that there be a conciliation officer; that there be a conciliation board; and then, seven days after the report of the conciliation board to the Minister, an organization may legally go on



strike.

We have heard a great deal of criticism in regard to the delays in regard to conciliation and conciliation boards, and the securing of reports. That is caused by many reasons. One is that when I am requested to appoint a conciliation officer, he requires some time to get the parties together, and then, if he reports for a board, it takes time to get a nominee from the union, and one from the company. Sometimes it takes weeks, because there has been, what I call a "professional group" crept into this work; that is, the union names certain people whom they want. No matter what the case is about, they want these individuals to act for them. And the companies also have certain people, so they are almost professionals in this field. The result is that some of these people are getting too much work, and we can neither get a report, nor even a meeting called, because they have so many other things to do. I have suggested to the union that they change all that. There must be many, many people in organized labour who can do a good job on conciliation boards, and I have suggested they spread that work around a great deal more. We usually appoint a judge, if one is available, although



not in every case. A judge is impartial; he is not dependent on his work in conciliation for his livelihood; he is secure in his position; he does not have to cater to either side, and is more likely, in our opinion, to deliver an impartial and a fair decision. So the delays which are caused by one or more of these things I have mentioned are the ones about which complaints are made, in connection with conciliation.

I do not think that anyone has ever complained about the Department of Labour failing in its application to bring matters to a conciliation board, and to get a report out as quickly as possible.

What I am trying to impress upon the people concerned with these cases, is that conciliation is, in effect, a delaying process. It delays the time when an organization might use its economic strength, or, in other words, go on strike. But while the proceedings are going ahead, nobody is hurt. The industry keeps working, the men keep working, they keep drawing their pay, and negotiations and conciliation go on, and when the time comes for a settlement to be arrived at, it usually includes some measure of retroactivity, and nobody is hurt. Whereas, if these things were rushed through, and the unions in the heat of discussion were able to proceed immediately into a strike, we would have



a great deal more difficulty. I am not worried about the delays in conciliation. While I do not want them to be extended over a long period of time, yet we must admit it does take time.

Last year we passed two new acts, the Fair Employment Practice Act, and the Equal Pay for Equal Work Act. We gave a great deal of study to the question of how these Acts were administered in the United States, and we set up a policy of administration, which I think is working very well. We appointed a Director from our Department over the workings of both of these Acts. Our method of operation is very simple and not too costly, and I think it works very well. In view of the fact that we have only had four or five cases brought to our attention under the Fair Employment Practices Act, we really have not been able to make a real test. If a person feels he has been discriminated against for race, creed, colour, or place of origin, he fills out a form and sends it to the Department, whether he is in Port Arthur, Fort William, or Windsor or Ottawa, and we immediately have one of our factory inspectors look into the matter and examine into it very carefully, and if he finds need for action, we bring our conciliation services into play, and I am very happy to report we have had very few cases, and



those we have had, have been settled very quickly.

Practically the same thing prevails in connection with the Equal Pay for Equal Work Act, but we have had only very few cases, and discussions with the parties involved have produced no trouble, but I am keeping my fingers crossed on that, because there is a possibility, in regard to equal pay for equal work, that there may be some developments in connection with it, which will affect us more.

(Page D-7 follows)



In addition, we have the Apprenticeship Branch. I want to speak at some length on this because I believe it is a very important part of the activities of the Department of Labour.

The Apprenticeship Branch is continuously called upon to increase its activities. The scope and the activities of this Branch of the Department increase every year.

In 1928, after years of agitation and experiment on the part of representatives of the Building Trades, employers and trade unions, the Act was passed and became operative. Nine building trades became designated within the meaning of the Act and by the end of the first year of operation some 1,128 apprentices were registered with the branch and provision was made for school training. The Provincial Advisory Committee representing the trades, being fully convinced that if competent craftsmen were to be trained in Ontario, job training over a period of years was required and it was essential that the fine arts of the trades, theory and science, would have to be provided for and taught in schools.

This programme was in operation long enough to establish that it was practicable and capable of producing the anticipated results but the operation of



the plan was wrecked by the depression commencing in the early thirties and continuing until war was declared in 1939.

In spite of the disaster and difficulties of the depressed years, the Apprenticeship Branch grew and its activities increased.

In 1936 the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade, upon petition, became a designated trade, followed by the Barbers and Hairdressers. Amendment to the Act was made authorizing the issuance of certificate of qualification to those engaged in these trades who are able to prove either by experience or examination that they are competent.

In Barbering and Hairdressing these certificates are voluntary, and for the fiscal year 1950-51, 605 candidates were in attendance at examinations and 7572 certificates of qualification were issued.

In the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade all persons except registered apprentices, engaged in the repair of vehicles licensed by the Department of Highways are required to have in their possession a current certificate of qualification. For the fiscal year 1950-51, 125 examinations were held, 2048 candidates being in attendance and 20,630 certificates were issued. These certificates have to be renewed each year.



In 1937 the Apprenticeship Branch was directed to co-operate with the federal Department of Labour in the operation of the Dominion Provincial Youth Training Programme. This project was designed to provide some assistance to the youth of the country who had suffered so much from the lack of opportunity and the general effect of the depressed years. Training classes were established and a worthwhile co-operative effort was made. From this somewhat small beginning developed the training programme for the Royal Canadian Air Force which continued in ever-increasing numbers throughout the war years and was responsible for training 9,987 young Canadians as ground crews, many of whom became combat personnel and served with distinction.

During the war years apprenticeship and apprenticeship training was adversely affected. In the years of depression there were no jobs while during the war years there was ample opportunity to work but our boys and our efforts were directed towards arms and armament production. Large numbers of registered apprentices enlisted in the armed forces, of which number thirty-four did not return.

As the war appeared to be reaching the end the Department of Veterans Affairs asked the Apprenticeship Branch to accept the responsibility for the evaluation of



trade experiences, training and placement of all discharged members of the armed forces wishing to learn trades designated under the Act. This heavy responsibility was accepted and our records would indicate the programme was successfully developed and brought to a conclusion, greatly to the benefit of all concerned. Thousands of discharged members of the armed forces were taught trades and placed in employment under the direction and supervision of the Apprenticeship Branch. (The expense of this effort was a federal responsibility). Our records indicate we interviewed some 20,581 discharges, evaluated skills and experience already acquired, counselled, provided job training and school training and found employment opportunities for all who completed the training programme.

Since the cessation of hostilities our civilian apprenticeship programme has largely increased and ever-increasing pressure is brought to bear for us to extend our efforts and enlarge our scope.

In 1946 we had 2,360 registered apprentices. The fiscal report 1950-51 shows 4,061 active apprentices.

In 1946 we provided school accommodation for 513 apprentices while in 1950-51 we have 1,285 in attendance and for 1951-52 we expect to accommodate 1,566.



As the unprecedented industrial development of Ontario proceeds, the impact is felt on the industrial life of the country and many of our industries find themselves constantly short of skilled tradesmen and no provision made for training and developing the youth of Ontario to provide replacements, of the men who, because of age and disabilities, leave the skilled trades. Many industries are now considering apprenticeship programmes and are forced to realize that there is no substitute for skill and experience. The assistance of the Apprenticeship Branch is sought and we are in consultation with trade representatives to a greater degree than ever before concerning organized apprenticeship training.

The immigration programme is also felt in this branch. Officially these immigrants are not our responsibility but acting in a manner which we think not only provides a much needed service to the individual but also in the best interest of governmental guidance and the acceptance of national responsibility, we are able to report that material assistance has been afforded to hundreds of newcomers to Ontario. Hundreds of immigrants arrive with varying degrees of skill and experience. Some are fully trained and competent, some partly trained and many just hoping to obtain entry into



a skilled craft. These people are directed to the Apprenticeship Branch by various organizations. The difficulties of handling these people are too numerous to mention. Nearly all have language difficulties and are affected by the conditions common to those attempting to establish themselves in a foreign country.

In my opinion, this is a very important part of our work, and one Department that I am happy to see our estimates going up, and I will not hesitate to ask the Legislature for more money if I can use it. I want to see our own boys trained in the skilled trades and not have our contractors going abroad and waiting at the docks for skilled men. Our contractors must realize the importance of this and make it possible for boys to learn a trade.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)



They seem to think: "Oh, they can go into industry and get more money," and for a while they can, but the boys of today are the builders of this country for tomorrow, and if we are to maintain the progress and the industrial activity to take our place, a place that we are all anxious to take and our responsibilities among the nations of the world, then we must train our young men into the skills, and in my opinion -- I might run afoul of my colleague the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop -- too much stress is being placed on higher education and not enough on the basic things of life.

Before I close on this topic, I want to commend to the very highest degree the advisory apprenticeship committee -- big men in this country, big contractors, busy men, heads of union organizations, who meet regularly and work on this problem, and the success which we have already attained is to a great extent due to the interest these people have taken, and I am sure it is certainly appreciated, certainly by the Department of Labour and should be by the people of this province.

We have got to go forward in training our young men in the skills, and while the present money that they earn in industry may look a little more attractive and they do not want to spend the time on an apprenticeship, I can tell you the security and the knowledge and the remuneration which they will be able to secure after they complete their



time will more than compensate them for the time spent.

We have another branch, the Steam Boiler Branch. The operations and responsibilities of this branch in the enforcement of the Steam Boiler Act and Regulations are:

(1) Approval and registration of all designs and specifications of new boilers, pressure vessels, steam plants, refrigeration plants and compressed gas and air plants.

(2) Inspections during construction and installation of new boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping in new steam, refrigeration, compressed gas and air plants.

(3) Inspection of used boilers and pressure vessels when sold or exchanged for extensive repairs or alterations.

(4) Annual inspection of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels.

(5) Qualification tests of welding procedures and operators engaged in the fabrication of pressure parts by fusion welding.

(6) Investigation of explosions of boilers, pressure vessels and other pressure parts.

In 1948 the personnel of the Branch consisted of seven members of the clerical staff and twenty boiler inspectors, including ten district inspectors. Today we have nine members of the clerical staff and twenty-four inspectors, of which thirteen are located



in districts. This increase was made necessary in keeping with the industrial expansion of the province.

We have had considerable difficulty in getting competent men to serve as boiler inspectors irrespective of the fact that the starting salaries are 18 per cent higher than they were just recently. I say to the hon. members of this Legislature and to you, Mr. Chairman, that if you know in your riding of men who can qualify as boiler inspectors, regardless of political feelings, send them in; I shall be glad to see them. We need men who are qualified. It takes a good man to be a boiler inspector in this province.

We have districts in Toronto, Ottawa, Cornwall, Kingston, Peterborough, Orillia, North Bay, Haileybury, Hamilton, Galt, London, Chatham, Sarnia, and our commitments, as I say, require that we have more men. We have appointed one in the Soo and one in the west central part of Ontario.

Due to the expanding population and industry our records indicated an increase in the manufacture of boilers, plant installations, welding qualifications, and so on.

The following table shows the expenditures and revenues of the Branch for the period under review. That is in our financial statement, so I won't bother you with that now. The obvious jump in expenditures shown for this fiscal year 1951-1952 is mainly due to salary increases, increased travelling expenses,



salaries for two additional members on the clerical staff, office furniture, boiler inspectors' equipment for four new inspectors and the transfer of two inspectors and their household effects from Toronto to Orillia and Chatham respectively. The apparent gain in revenue derived from fees for inspection, design registrations, welding ~~qualifications~~ and travelling expenses when collected is an indication of the amount of work performed by the Branch for this fiscal year.

The future prospects for the Branch are greater activity and more revenue, provided we have an adequate inspection staff. It is to be expected that expenditures will increase, but a closer margin between revenue and expenditures could be assumed if the new schedule of fees prepared under the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, are put into effect within a reasonable time.

MR. SALSBERG: Was that Bill proclaimed?

MR. DALEY: Yes. We have another Act which we administer, the Act respecting Stationary Engineers, passed away back in 1891, authorizing the Ontario Association of Stationary Engineers to conduct examinations and issue certificates of competency of men having charge of boilers and engines. The object of the Act was to protect the public against the hazards of pressure vessel explosions. It was not compulsory for employees or engineers to comply with the Act. In 1907 the Ontario Government revised



the Act and assumed control of its enforcement under the Minister of Agriculture, and in 1917 under the Minister of Public Works and Highways. In 1930 the Act was again revised under the Minister of Labour and graded certificates for fourth, third, second and first class were issued.

In 1943 there were 17,770 certificates issued and 2,466 examinations were held. For the fiscal year there were 21,085 certificates and 3,148 examinations held. There has been an increase in the Branch staff since 1920, and the increased cost of administration from \$25,000 to \$38,000 has been due to salary increases and printing costs.

The Board of Examiners has authority to administer and enforce the Operating Engineers' Act, conduct examinations at the Toronto office every day, except Saturdays and holidays, and twice a year at thirty-four other centres in Ontario; issue plant registration certificates to all owners of power plants coming within the scope of the Act; renewal of engineers' and operators' certificates at the end of each calendar year and make regular inspection of power plants and operating personnel in compliance with the regulations, and institute legal proceedings if and when necessary for enforcement. The activities of the Branch remains fairly constant from year to year.

Another department is the Department of Factory Inspection. New employment opportunities in the province had been created by the hundreds of



new and expanded factory buildings that are being constructed by private enterprise. I think this is very interesting. To make those buildings as safe and healthy as possible, the drawings must be submitted to the Factory Inspection Branch for examination before construction is started.

The professional engineers of the Department discuss the industrial processes and the design of the buildings with the owners, engineers and architects, and make the necessary recommendations for building and equipment designed to protect the safety, the health and the welfare of the employees. There are more than one hundred such interviews every month. In the calendar year 1951 the plans of 1400 industrial and commercial buildings were approved by the Branch. The total value of this new construction amounted to \$103,192,000. Today an average value of about \$2,000,000 per week is being maintained. That gives you a graphic picture of the industrial activity and development that is going on in this province -- approximately \$2,000,000 per week.

Comparable figures for 1950 were 1,417 plans and \$96,264,000 for 1950; but back in 1945 the construction was \$26,000,000 approximately. So since 1945 -- \$26,000,000 to last year \$103,000,000 is certainly a tremendous increase in our industrial picture.

To more graphically illustrate the increased load on the staff, in October, 1951, the plans of



144 additions, alterations and new shop and office buildings were approved, and the construction cost was estimated at \$15 million -- a record figure for any one month.

The engineers of this Branch deal not only with new construction but also with the improvement of existing buildings where insufficient or unenclosed exits must be provided to comply with the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. It has been repeatedly felt that our engineers' recommendations are the most satisfactory and economical so that their advice is being increasingly sought by owners and building designers wishing to eliminate existing hazards.

The increasing use of factory-produced building components such as welded steel frames and glued laminated wood trusses has required that this Department insist that such units meet good engineering standards. Already one factory has been erected in Ontario to produce glued wooden beams, trusses, rafters and arches and such members are frequently very satisfactory substitutes for steel.

There is a definite need for further extension of our engineering services to include a building inspection of every project for which plans have been approved. At present such inspections can only be made by the engineers of the Plan Examination Staff on a 'spot-checking basis' and while it has been proved to be effective in detecting many major



and minor deviations from the approved drawings by builders, there is definite room for a more thorough coverage of all new construction.

It is difficult to single out any one locality that has attracted new industries but mention should be made of the Sarnia area where synthetic rubber, plastic, basic chemical and petroleum plants are being erected or extended at a remarkable rate. The availability of Canadian crude oil is accelerating the expansion in the Sarnia district.

Oil pipe lines are currently being constructed from Sarnia to Toronto and also from Montreal to Toronto and these will undoubtedly produce benefits to industry in many localities en route.

During 1952 the chief expansion will be largely undertaken by factories related to defence production. The availability of steel will largely govern the planning of other plants but it is expected that the general pattern of construction will closely duplicate that of 1951.

I think it is really outstanding if you will bear in mind the tremendous development on every hand that is taking place in this province, and the opportunities there are now for the skilled workers whom I mentioned earlier in my remarks.

(Take "F" follows)



The activities of the Composite Inspection Branch, which enforces the provisions of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in industrial and commercial establishments throughout the province, have steadily increased each year since 1947.

The upsurge in industrial undertakings in the province, shown by the approval of plans for new buildings during the past five years, amounts to an industrial revolution, the like of which has not previously been disclosed in our history. The inspection services have steadily been increased by the appointment of qualified tradesmen to the inspection staff to keep pace with this expansion.

In 1947 the inspection districts were increased from 14 to 19 and the field inspection staff from 26 to 32 (including 6 females inspectresses, 2 foundry inspectors, 2 grain elevator inspectors) to meet the first post-war expansion. To maintain adequate services in the field since then our staff has been repeatedly increased, and districts reduced in area, as the industrial potential increased.

At the present time the province is divided into 31 districts for factory inspection purposes and the field staff comprises a chief inspector, assistant chief inspector, 34 male factory inspectors, 11 female



factory inspectresses, 2 foundry inspectors and 2 grain elevator inspectors - an inspection staff of 51.

In addition to enforcing provisions of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations the field staff investigate and report on violations and complaints relating to the -

House of Work and Vacations with Pay Act  
The Industrial Standards Act  
The Minimum Wage Act  
The Operating Engineers Act  
The Steam Boiler Act  
The Apprenticeship Act  
The Department of Labour Act and Caisson Regulations  
The Adolescent School Attendance Act  
The One Day's Rest in Seven Act  
The Bread Sales Act  
The Lord's Day Act  
Building Trades Protection Act in districts without Municipal organizations,

and assist in the carrying out of the regulations under the Labour Relations Act.

A working knowledge of these statutes by our inspectors enables administration of them in the field without necessity for duplicate inspection or administrative staffs, by investigation of these related matters at the time of the thorough inspection of the factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants, and office buildings under the main statute. Industry appears to appreciate the fact that many of the duties of inspection under the various statutes administered by the Department of Labour



are carried out at the one time, with a great saving in time and energy to the employer and of expense to the taxpayer, particularly as the inspector's contacts must of necessity be a member of management or of supervisory status in the plants visited.

It is increasingly apparent that there is a broader and more general knowledge of the requirements of our labour laws by both management and employees; and contacts by both these parties for consultation, advice and information on matters relating to working conditions in industry has developed increasingly over the years, to the benefit of all concerned.

We have encouraged early contacts by prospective industries with our Department to enable a discussion of the processes involved and their related hazards. This enables us to outline the general statutory requirements which must be met so that premises which it is proposed to occupy may be suitable for their occupancy. Many inspections have been made of such premises before lease or purchase is undertaken so the industry may know in advance what this occupancy would entail in alterations, installations or additions. This service, gladly given by the Branch, saves money and time for industry and many headaches for us.



Municipal industrial commissions and boards of trade are encouraged to advise their clients to avail themselves of this service.

The reduced district areas, and the increased field staff, has enabled a more thorough and frequent inspection of plants in industry and, in most instances, hazardous types of industry will be subject to at least two regular inspections and, in addition, the necessary follow-up to correct particular hazards disclosed.

Branch departmental offices have been established in -

Windsor  
London  
Hamilton  
Ottawa  
Haileybury  
Port Arthur

where more than one inspector is centred. Clerical office assistance is located in these centres, in addition to the inspectorial staff, to maintain a telephone and office service for the public on all matters relating to the Department.

In addition to inspectors and office staffs maintained in these centres, inspectors are located in and serve from the centres of -

St. Catharines  
St. Thomas  
Galt



Owen Sound  
Orillia  
Peterborough  
Belleville  
Kingston  
North Bay

This decentralization of our services facilitates inspections and the handling of district problems, promotes local contacts between industry and the Branch, and greatly reduces travelling expenses.

To maintain the high status of our inspection services to industry a convention of all inspectors is held in Toronto each year, where new chemical or industrial processes and advances in guarding techniques are discussed and technical problems studied in conjunction with experts from industry in specific lines, and physicians, physicists, chemists and engineers from the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health. At this year's conference technicians from the Elevator Division of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturer's Association presented papers and films, and demonstrated developments in freight and passenger elevators, and their safeguarding.

The Department maintains membership in the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legis-



lation (C.A.A.L.L.) and each year representatives of the Department attend an inter-provincial conference of Department of Labour officials to discuss developments in legislation and enforcement problems and solutions. We also have membership in the International Association of Governmental Labour officials (I.A.G.L.O.) which is composed of representatives from the various provinces of Canada and of the States to the south of us.

Membership is also maintained in the National Safety Council with its head office in Chicago. This membership entitles us to the literature on new processes, advanced safeguarding and data sheets, technical subjects and safety practices as they are developed in the United States. We also have membership in the National Fire Protection Association, which keeps us informed on fire and explosion hazards in industry and protective means.

Representatives of the Factory Inspection Branch are members of Code Committees of the Canadian Standards Association which are drafting codes relating to safeguarding of elevators (Mr. Gibson), and to wood-working machinery (Mr. Ehmke). These Committees comprise



representatives of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of the machine manufacturers and users, labour unions and provincial Departments of Labour, together with the Canadian Standards Association and National Research Council.

In 1948 the Factory Inspection Branch changed its statistical recordings to coincide with the industrial classification manual just adopted that summer by the International Labour office (I.L.O.), by which means industrial classes are universally grouped for labour statistical purposes such as number of employers, number and sex of employees, hours of work, accidents, etc.

The Factory Inspection Branch filing system was also established on this basis.

In 1949 - following the adoption of the industrial classification groupings - the Factory Inspection Branch began the issuance of Registration Certificates to factories (in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act) from the records of firms active on our files. This undertaking is proceeding apace with some 3,000 factories being issued with the certificates each year from the old records, after check



inspection, as well as registering newly inspected premises. The completion of this plan will make available a complete record of the factories in Ontario in each industrial classification, together with related labour statistics - in effect a continuing industrial census of the province - which has not been possible in the Department previously.

The expert - and I use the word "expert" advisedly, because they are well-trained men - services of the Factory Inspectors are utilized elsewhere in the provincial service and in the service of the general public, where the technical experience and background of our staff is recognized in mechanical safeguarding. Twice every year our inspectors go over the cables, car, mechanism and terminal structures of the aerocar across the Whirlpool Rapids in the Niagara River at the request of the Niagara Parks Commission. Similar inspections are undertaken in the public interest at the Niagara Glen Elevator and Boardwalk, the "Maid of the Mist", Incline Railway, the Table Rock House Elevators and Tunnels.

Annual inspections have been carried on by the Factory Inspectors in the interests of the safety



of all Provincial Reform Institutions and County and District Gaols at the request of the Department of Reform Institutions. The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario requests our inspection of the installation of elevators in their large new generating plants.

One inspector with a life-long experience on construction is continually inspecting one or another of the large projects under way in bridge or hydro developments, where he must spread his services very thin in organizing and checking safety provisions on these extremely hazardous undertakings. He inspected at Stewartville, Des Joachims, Schrieber, is now active at La Cave, T.T.C. Underground and Niagara, as well as at numerous smaller watermain and sewer projects in the province.

In addition to investigating accidents and fatalities occurring in premises within the jurisdiction of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and assisting the coroners in these cases, our inspectors are frequently required by the Supervising Coroner for Ontario to investigate fatalities and give expert evidence at inquests into deaths from causes, or under



circumstances, for which we have no official concern. We are glad, indeed, that our inspectors are appreciated as experts by these authorities and are able to render a public service beyond the call of their normal duties.

In the first ten months of our present fiscal year - i.e. April 1st, 1951 to January 31st, 1952 - inspections have been undertaken in 24,856 industrial and commercial establishments under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In the places thus inspected 635,118 persons are employed. Over 14,000 orders were issued relating to the safety, health and welfare of these people. Prosecutions under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act have been resorted to in 36 cases for flagrant violations of the statutes, or non-compliance with directions issued for safeguarding, as follows:

child labour	-	3	charges
late hours for females	-	23	charges
not reporting accidents-	-	3	"
safety of employees			
endangered	-	2	"
improper exits	-	3	"
elevator unsafe	-	1	"
not registering a			
factory	-	1	"



There is no other Branch in the provincial service which touches so closely the great mass of the working people as the Composite Inspection Branch of this Department. Prohibiting child labour in industry and commerce, controlling the working hours for adolescents and women, ensuring a high standard of working conditions in factories, shops, bakeshops and restaurants, with proper exits, ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitation, and safeguarding of machines and processes - there is no other statute more important to the safety, health and welfare of the largest percentage of our population.

We must ensure that this service keeps pace with the industrial expansion under way in this province.

We have in addition the Industry and Labour Board which covers a multitude of activities. The report is extremely lengthy, and I would like to hurdle a great deal of it, and place it on Hansard, so we will have a record of the activities of this Department. I am sure if the hon. members will take the time to read it, they will find the work of the



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Industry and Labour Board is essential, and that it  
is accomplishing a great deal.

(Page F-13 follows)



This Board is appointed to administer four statutes:-

The Apprenticeship Act.

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

The Industrial Standards Act.

The Minimum Wage Act.

In addition to the three members of the Board there are seven (7) staff members, whose duties constitute attention to the increasing volume of inquiries by mail and telephone, and attending to personal interviews.

#### THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT

Duties of enforcement of this Act rest with the Apprenticeship Branch. The Board's approval and consideration is required in the initial stages of the application by interested groups to be included in the provision of this legislation.

Upon receiving application from the required number of those interested in any trade the Board request the Director of Apprenticeship to investigate the conditions in the industry making the application, with a view to ascertaining whether such trade should be added to Schedule "A" or "B" of the Act. Schedule "A", at the present time, includes such designated trades as Bricklaying, Carpentry, Electrical Construction and Repair, Masonry, Motor Vehicle Repair Trade, Painting and Decorating, Plastering, Plumbing, Sheet



Metal Work, Steamfitting, and Servicing and Installing Air Conditioning or Refrigeration equipment.

An apprentice in a designated trade under Schedule "A" means a minor at least sixteen (16) years of age. Trades designated under Schedule "B" at the present time include Barbering and Hairdressing, and an apprentice in these trades is a person at least sixteen (16) years of age.

Where a trade has been designated and applications are received for apprenticeship under such trade the application is sent to the Industry and Labour Board for their approval. Applications are received monthly, to be examined by the Board and returned to the Apprenticeship Branch so that trade school time may be allotted to the employee during the first two years of his apprenticeship.

Upon completion of the term of apprenticeship required by the trade, and subject to his having passed all examinations in the interval, a diploma for the successful candidate is then forwarded to the Board for approval.

Meetings are held in which the various problems are brought to the Board's attention by representatives of both employers and employees pertaining to the administration, enforcement and general improvement of the regulations pertaining to each group.

During the period of apprenticeship the Board may prescribe or approve the hours of employment and the



rates of pay. In the case of the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade the Board also requires a Certificate of Qualification, and prohibits the employment of persons who have not complied with this requirement.

The Industry and Labour Board is also empowered under the Act to prescribe the terms and conditions under which a license may be issued to a trade school, such as a Hairdressing School, and the usual practice is for the Apprenticeship Branch to provide a report on the establishment, together with the Inspector's recommendation for the Board's approval. The Board also has authority to approve a Provincial Advisory Committee for each trade or group of trades representing an equal number of employers and employees, along with an official of the Department of Labour. Subject to the approval of the Board each of these Provincial Advisory Committees may appoint Local Apprenticeship Committees for defined areas of the Province. These Local Apprenticeship Committees are required to advise and assist the Provincial Committee on all matters relating to apprenticeship of their particular trade within the area under the administration.

I understand further statistical information relative to the Apprenticeship Act will be provided by the Apprenticeship Branch.

#### THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

This Act is acknowledged to be a leader in its field of application. Prior to the effect of this



legislation upon employment conditions in the Province of Ontario working hours in many cases were excessive, which created an unequal distribution of employment to the work available. Both men and women were required to undertake long hours of work, which in some instances created unemployment for their neighbors. Organized labour regulated to a certain extent the hours of work of their members, but such was not the case in a vast employment field such as the retail industry and many others. This Act eliminated these inequalities, and provided to every employee in an industrial undertaking the right to work and play in proper proportion.

Subject to the exceptions provided under the Act working hours are limited to forty-eight (48) in the week. Where, however, it was not feasible to apply this weekly maximum in an industrial undertaking the Board is empowered to provide an additional limit of working hours as may be agreed upon in writing between organizations or representatives of employees and employers affected.

Where accidents occur, or in case of work urgently required to be done to machinery or plant, the Act permits increased working hours in order to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the industry.

Regulations pursuant to the Act further permit the employer to make application to the Board for overtime in the instance of his non-productive employees



such as engineers, firemen, watchmen and shippers, to a limit of twelve (12) hours in the week, and in the case of the production employees overtime of not more than one hundred (100) hours in each calendar year. In the last completed fiscal year our records indicate nine hundred and thirty (930) employers were granted approval for their productive employees to undertake the under hundred (100) hours of overtime. In one hundred and eight (108) instances, under the provisions of Regulation 4, overtime was authorized as a result of the Board's findings that the overtime work was necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed. Forty-six (46) delegations representing employers and employees were received by the Board with respect to clarification of the provisions of the Act relating to hours of work.

It is evident in many instances, as a result of the Act's limitations upon hours of work, employers as a result of agreements or company policies have now reduced their working hours below the maximums which are provided by this legislation.

A vacation with pay was something undreamed of to many men and women employed in this Province prior to this Act becoming effective. Apart from the fact many persons who were employed on a full time basis did not receive any paid vacation each year there were large numbers of employees engaged in seasonal or intermittent work who had no hope of



obtaining a vacation credit. The Act and its present Regulations amended this situation, and each full time employee was ensured a week's vacation with pay for each year of his employment. The worker engaged in intermittent employment, such as construction, was ensured a proportionate vacation credit by the provision of the vacation with pay stamp which was affixed to his stamp book; the employer being required to place in this book a stamp credit of not less than 2% of the total earnings of the employee. Each year under this system the worker is ensured on a proportionate basis a similar vacation credit to the full time employee.

Under this system casual and part time employees in the Province of Ontario have received from the employer during the period extending from 1944 to the end of last year a total of twenty-nine million, six hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-one cents (29,632,714.91) vacation credit in stamp form. It would seem reasonable to state this vacation money would not have entered the pockets of these employees if this Act had not come into being. It has been estimated the vacation credit which is provided in the form of stamps affixed to vacation with pay stamp



books of employees constitute approximately 15% of the total vacation with pay credit which is received by all employees in industrial undertakings in this Province. This estimate will indicate that during the aforementioned period of this Act's effectiveness extending from 1944 to December 1951 the employees in industrial undertakings of this Province have received in the neighborhood of Two Hundred Million Dollars (\$200,000,000.00) from their employers in the form of vacation with pay credits, and this provision to the worker of this Province has been due to a large extent the result of the provisions of this Statute.

Records indicate there has been a marked yearly increase in sales of vacation credit stamps. In the first completed fiscal year of the Act's effectiveness ending March 1946, vacation with pay credit stamps to the value of less than a million dollars were sold, and in the last completed fiscal year ending March, 1951, sales of these stamps exceeded Six Million Dollars (\$6,000,000.00). It can also be conservatively estimated that employers will purchase at least Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000.00) worth of these vacation credit stamps for distribution to their employees during the present fiscal year ending March 1952. Sales of these stamps to date have already exceeded the Seven Million Dollar (\$7,000,000.00) mark.

Industry and its employees are to a steadily increasing degree realizing The Hours of Work and



Vacations with Pay Act is a measure of benefit and protection to the high standard of employment practices in this Province.

During the past fiscal year the Board received twenty-five (25) delegations representing employers and employees with respect to the application of the Act and Regulations to their individual Company Plans for granting vacation credit. During the same period one thousand seven hundred and sixty (1760) requests for investigations were undertaken by the Board. In the main these investigations were required in respect to claims for vacation credits under this Act and the Regulations. In nearly all cases the claims were satisfactorily adjusted.

As in the instance of the hours of work provision of this Act the provision for vacation with pay credits to employees has, we consider, influenced employers in many instances to provide to their employees vacation with pay credits in excess of the minimum requirements of this legislation.

#### INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

This Act provides a definite procedure for collective bargaining in a particular industry defined by the Minister by providing a legal means for calling a conference of employers and employees working in any



industry in a previously defined zone. The Board conducts preliminary investigations respecting a requested conference and then where, in the opinion of the Minister, a conference is warranted such is convened under the chairmanship of an Industrial Standards Officer for the purpose of investigating and considering conditions of labour and practices prevailing in the industry, and for negotiating a proposed schedule in accordance with the provision under Section 7 of the Act. It is the policy of the Department to always notify interested parties by means of inserting an advertisement in the local Press, although this is not a definite requirement under the Act.

Where the conference submits a schedule the Minister considers such schedule is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees the Minister may approve and recommend the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declare the schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months stipulated in such a schedule, and where this approval is given the provisions regarding minimum wages and maximum hours and days of labour, etc. embodies within the schedule, become binding upon all engaged in the particular industry and zone. The schedule is then published in the Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act and as a



matter of policy the provisions within the schedule do not become effective until ten (10) days subsequent to the Gazette date.

In respect to each schedule the Minister appoints an Advisory Committee consisting of not more than five (5) members, and as a matter of Department policy such members are appointed from recommendations put forward at the conference by employer and employee representatives.

At the present time there is effective under this Act a total of one hundred and forty-one (141) schedules, and by mentioning that in 1944 there were only one hundred (100) schedules it is believed the forty-one (41) increase in the number of schedules in effect shows the merits of the Act in the eyes of the industry, and also to some extent indicates a fair and proper enforcement within the Department along with the co-operation of the various Advisory Committees.

There is a definite indication industries in Northern Ontario are now desirous of obtaining schedules under the Act, and we have in mind such places as Port Arthur and Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury.

The Industry and Labour Board has designated The Ladies' Cloak and Suit Industry, The Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry and The Millinery Industry as being interprovincially competitive and approval has



been given to schedules regarding the collection of assessments from employers and employees to provide revenue for the enforcement of schedules for these three (3) industries. In the case of these three (3) schedules, the Advisory Committee operate along with the necessary office and inspection staff as individual units but, of course, any decision rendered by the Committee is subject to appeal to The Industry and Labour Board.

Increased wage rates were recently incorporated within the schedules for The Ladies' Cloak and Suit Industry and The Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry by Orders of the Board with the concurrence of The Advisory Committees and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

During the fiscal year 1951 arrears of wages amounting to \$4604.25 were collected from twenty-one (21) employers and in connection with the employment of eighty (80) employees. During the same period twenty-eight (28) prosecutions were instituted which resulted in twenty-four (24) convictions being registered by the Courts.

#### MINIMUM WAGE ACT

The current Female Minimum Wage Orders were originally published as Ontario Regulation 24/47 in The Ontario Gazette of March 29th, 1947, and became effective June 1st, 1947. These Regulations are now



known as Regulation 295 of The Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, and constitute the Female Minimum Wage Orders under The Minimum Wage Act. These Orders apply to female employees, and govern the minimum wage which may be paid to more than two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) female persons employed in the Province of Ontario.

The Minimum Wage rate payable in the City of Toronto for an experienced female employee is \$16.80 per week for the number of hours which constitute the normal work week established by the employer, but in no case can the normal week be in excess of forty-eight (48) hours.. :

As the tendency for the last few years has been to shorten the work week and establish normal working periods of less than forty-eight (48) hours the trend has been to increase minimum hourly rates payable under the Orders to female persons.

During the depression period of the Nineteen Thirties a system of annual checks was introduced and every means was used to secure the names and addressees of all employers of female persons in the Province, and to secure from each employer at least one report on all the employees as to wage rates payable and hours worked at least once a year. This was supplemented by



inspection and a large number of Inspectors were employed. However, even during that period the great majority of employers were found to be complying with the requirements of the Minimum Wage Act, but as conditions of employment improved and wage rates increased the practice of the Department was changed so as not to be employing unnecessary staff, or requiring employers to make out unnecessary reports. This was possible due to the co-operation with the Department of Labour, Ottawa, in permitting their Unemployment Insurance staff to notify us when it is obvious the act is not being lived up to. It may, however, be advisable should employment conditions change radically to return to the former practice of requiring an annual detailed return from every employer.

The present practice, however, is to carefully investigate every complaint that is received, and to inform all new employers of the requirements of the Female Minimum Wage Orders.

We are placed in a better position to do this than ever before because of arrangements made by yourself, Honourable Sir, with the Minister of Labour for Canada, under which arrangement the Minimum



Wage Branch is provided promptly with the names of all new employers who, under Dominion Law, are required to apply for a license to purchase Unemployment Insurance Stamps. In the previous fiscal year we received a total of seventeen thousand and ninety-four (17,094) names of new employers up to February 25th, 1951. In the same period as part of the present fiscal year we have received a total of fourteen thousand, three hundred and ten (14,310) names of new employers, which would indicate that there is a fewer number of persons becoming employers in the latter period mentioned above. These employers are all sent a copy of the Female Minimum Wage Orders, except in the case of those employers where it would seem reasonably certain that there would be no female employees. In this way all these new employers are quickly informed as to the requirements of the Minimum Wage Orders which apply to the employment of their employees, and it would appear that providing them with this information has to a considerable degree reduced the amount of work necessary, and eliminates violations which would occur from lack of knowledge.

Where it would appear that the employer is unlikely to have several female persons employed we usually request a Wage Return which enables us to at once inform the employer if he is not complying with the requirements of the Orders.

Also, by arrangement made by yourself, Honourable



Sir, with the Minister of Labour for Canada, the Members of the Field Audit Staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission make a check for the Minimum Wage Branch when examining payrolls, for the purpose of their own Audit, as to compliance on the part of the employer with the Female Minimum Wage Orders. These Field Auditors report what appears to them to be non-compliance, and each such case is quickly investigated by the staff of the Minimum Wage Branch.

In this manner we are able to promptly keep the employers informed and to promptly check any non-compliance discovered, so that in cases of those employers who wish to comply with the Law any possible non-compliance is discovered in its early stages and has, I believe, resulted in materially cutting down the necessary work of the staff.

I might state here that we find that the vast majority of employers strongly desire to comply fully with the Orders under the Minimum Wage Act, and the present procedure enables us to reach the employer with the necessary information much more promptly than any previous procedure.

At the present time we have one Inspector in the Branch but we also have available the facilities of the whole Inspection Staff of the Composite Inspection Branch. The last-named Inspectors make inspections for the Minimum Wage Branch both as to whether or not proper wage rates are paid, and as to whether or not



the copy of the Female Minimum Wage Order is posted on the premises of the employer inspected, as required by Law.

Although the Minimum Wage Branch have discontinued the practice of asking every employer to make a return the Branch requested and secured returns in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1951 from a total of five thousand, three hundred and eighteen (5,318) employers. Most of these were reported to us by the Unemployment Insurance Commission as new employers.

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1951, arrears of wages were collected from, and wage adjustments made by a total of eighty-seven (87) employers on behalf of one hundred and eighteen (118) employees, and a total of \$969.20 was collected as arrears of wages.

During the same period the Minimum Wage Branch received eighteen (18) complaints claiming violation of the Orders in respect to payment of the proper Minimum Wage Rates. During the same period there were no Prosecutions for violation of the Minimum Wage Orders.

There are a number of employable persons who are handicapped by way of physical or mental limitations, and in order to keep these persons employed wherever an employer is found willing to employ them permits are issued, and at the end of the last fiscal year there



were permits out to twenty-six (26) employers, permitting the employment of thirty (30) female persons at rates lower than the Minimum Wage Rates provided in the Orders, because of the employee having some physical or mental handicap. This is a very small number compared with the large number of female persons employed in the Province.

At the present time the Branch is operating with a staff of : seven (7) persons, compared with a staff of in excess of twenty (20) persons during the period of severe depression in the 1930 decade.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a summary of the activities of the Department of Labour, and I am asking the Legislature to approve of the necessary funds to enable us to carry out our obligations to the public.



I think the Department of Labour has gone steadily forward. I hope, as the Head of that Department for the last nine years, that we have kept pace, that we have organized and increased our services, and our personnel, and we are doing, I think, a satisfactory job in the interests of health and welfare and the happiness of our people.

The estimates which will be presented to you in a few moments are increasing steadily, year by year, and I have tried to make plain to the hon. members the reasons why, and as I have said, if the estimates increase further in the interest of apprenticeship training in this Province, I will be happy.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Estimates, Department of Labour, Page 61.

On Vote 96.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 96, Item 5: That item provides for the fund for the conciliation services of the Department. I would like to say a few words about that.

But, with your permission, I will say a word in reply to what the Hon. Minister said at the



beginning of his remarks about myself. I am sorry, and I regret very much that the Hon. Minister, who has had so much good material to deal with in his report, found it necessary to detour to a letter which I sent to the trade unions on the fourth of January.

MR. DALEY: I wanted to check you up on that.

MR. SALSBERG: The only reason I refer to it now is to put it at rest, for good. There is no need to prove something which is open and above-board, and generally recognized. I did send out a letter on the 12th of January, telling the unions that, in my opinion, there was grave danger of compulsory arbitration legislation being introduced. I said, further, I had reason to believe that such legislation was being prepared, and I urged the unions to take such action as they saw fit to impress upon the Government the wrongness of such legislation. I do not apologize for that, and there is nothing I should feel sorry about. The Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) felt it necessary to make a statement in this House, a considerable time after --



HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Is that not the right place to make it? Why did you not make your remarks in the House?

MR. SALSBERG: On a general principle, I agree with the Hon. Prime Minister, that this is the place to make statements, but I can recollect many occasions when the Hon. Prime Minister and other Hon. Ministers made statements to the Press before the Legislature convened, and even during the Session, rather than wait and make them to the House.

Again I say that this subject was on the lips of tens of thousands; it was an issue which had been dealt with in the Press, and if the Hon. Prime Minister had found it necessary to make that statement in advance, there would have been no issue, but he did not. He made it later.

I might say that I am not quite satisfied that even now this Government has completely given up the idea of enacting such legislation.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) says, "given up the idea"; how does he know we ever had such an idea?

MR. SALSBERG: It is a very simple matter. This Government is a Conservative Government. As such



it is traditionally amenable to the wishes of "big business"---

MR. FROST: Not at all. We are the people's government.

MR. SALSBERG: There is a difference of opinion there, Mr. Prime Minister. In my opinion they are those who speak for "big business", who were drumming very loudly about such legislation, and during all of the campaign the "big business" was pressing for that legislation one the one hand, and labour quite loudly protested against it, and this Government sat back, Sphynx-like, and did nothing. There are other ways of knowing the intention of the Government, and people who are wide-awake, and who know the past record of the Conservative Government, and the way it works, have more than ample reason for thinking that the danger was very real.

I hope they will not return to it. I did not want to touch upon this subject, only the Hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) detoured a little bit.

The matter upon which I wish to speak for a moment is in regard to conciliation. The Hon. Prime Minister, and the Hon. Minister of Labour very proudly



referred to the accomplishments of the Hon. Minister of Labour in matters of conciliation, and his contribution in settling the Ford strike, his intervention in the T.T.C. strike, and his personal intervention in the threatened strike of the Consumers' Gas Company, all of which earned him quite a bit of favourable publicity and acknowledgment, and I think since he has been in the House he has received more desk thumping than he ever did from the hon. members, during this Session. I join with the hon. members, and others, in expressing appreciation for his personal efforts, when these strikes were on, and for his intervention.

(Take "G" follows)



I submit to this House, Mr. Chairman, that it is one thing to recognize the hard work of an hon. Minister at the time of a strike, when he tries to settle it, and another to estimate our conciliation machinery and our processes. May I put it this way, that a person who is at the head of a fire prevention agency is supposed to prevent fires from breaking out. Now, when fires break out, the chairman of the fire prevention committee will rush in to extinguish the fire and will get credit for the hard work he has done, but his job is primarily to prevent fires. While appreciating the extinguishing work -- I did not say "distinguishing" work -- that he does, that is not the main task and duty of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister's job and the purpose of the legislation is to prevent strikes from breaking out so he would not have to work as hard as he actually did work in Windsor and elsewhere.

MR. DALEY: If the hon. member would allow me for a moment.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister would not allow me, but I am very happy to allow him.

MR. DALEY: You are always very gracious. I did remark that out of 443 elections for conciliations, 300 were settled by our own officers -- one hundred and some boards -- and the strikes that broke out I do not think would exceed the number of fingers on your one hand, and I think that is a mighty fine record.



MR. SALSBERG: You know, when you mix a rabbit and a horse and you say you have got mixed meat, you have got mixed meat. There is very little rabbit and an awful lot of horsemeat in it. You speak of percentages. Can you tell me how many scores of plants that employ ten or twenty-five people, whose problems you settle, and then say there were only a few who broke out, one in the Ford plant, one in the transportation system, one almost in the gas works and so on -- but I shall come to that.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this is the weakest phase of the work of the Department of Labour and I repeat, with due regard to the work of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and with full appreciation of the very fine work that the head of the Conciliation Services of this Department is doing and of the work of his conciliators, the work of the Conciliation Branch has for a long time been acknowledged as the best thing you had to offer and boast of. That is still true but that still does not alter the fact that the biggest complaint from labour, all sections of labour, is about the Conciliation Service which is defeating much of the purpose of the legislation as originally adopted.

An hon. member here asks how do I know that. I know that by being wide awake. Any of the hon. members who are in that state will know that. The question is why do they not complain? They do, and to convince you I shall present some of those complaints, and may I state that I am not going to quote



a single labour union whom the hon. Minister might even by the wildest stretch of the imagination consider to be a radical or an extremist, let alone a "Red," because he made quite a point which, by the way, is very wrong, but I do not want to get off the main track.

First of all, the first item dealt with by the delegation of the Ontario Federation of Labour of the Canadian Congress of Labour, when they interviewed this Government as late as March 5, 1952, was on the conciliation problem and every hon. member, I think, received a copy. I am going to ask to read that part of the brief which deals with this problem, as presented on behalf of one hundred thousand organized workmen. It is sufficient for me to quote the first two lines, which read:

"The greatest defect in the present conciliation system is the protracted delay that has become virtually a normal part of the procedure."

I do not want to burden the House by reading the balance. It is quite lengthy, but that is the opinion of that group and that is correct. We were aware of the fact that dangerous stages were being reached in a number of decisive industrial areas and in the main that was due to the conciliation procedure which dragged out negotiations and conciliations for months and months at a time.

I have in my hand a copy of the official publication of the Ford Local called "Ford Facts." It is for November 29th, and the headline of this



local paper is "Stalling Embitters Ford Workers."

Stalling by the hon. Minister's Department -- by your Government.

In order to make sure, the spelling is "S" like in summer, "t" like in Toronto, "a" like in America, "l" like in liquor, "l" like in London, i, n and "g" for Gordon. This spells "stalling." That was the opinion of the leaders of that union, and they blamed the stalling process for the so-called illegal strike that took place because it dragged for months and months and months.

MR. DALEY: Of course they did not tell you that they delayed it ten weeks themselves.

MR. SALSBERG: I have in my hand also the chronology of the events as carried in the daily press at that time. I shall be glad to send it to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I am quoting, as I said before, from "Ford Facts," the official organ of the Ford Local.

Lest you should doubt, Mr. Chairman, I ask the hon. Ministers to be patient and not to interrupt us much as they usually do, and not to show such anxiety and insecurity as they display when they try to interrupt me, when I am dealing with a matter that they are supposed to be proud of.

Other hon. members have asked whether that is general. I think it is. Let me quote a few headlines from very reputable daily papers dealing with this specific problem. I have in my hand a



a clipping from The Star, of Thursday, December 6th. The heading is: "Strike Sentiment Growing says Bookbinders' Official," and down below Mr. Groves is quoted as follows:

"The Board's delay is hurting us and the members are really mad" remarked Mr. Groves, pointing out that negotiations were begun in the first week in July."

And they had not yet been completed. That was December 6th.

Lest you think that is the only one, let me give you another one, this time from the Globe and Mail of January 4th, 1952. The heading is this: "Predicts Printers' Strike if Report is Delayed." This was a statement made by Controller Ford Brand. He made this statement and it is reported in the Globe and Mail:

"The unions whose contracts expired last October have been negotiating a new agreement since last July."

And they had not yet got it finalized. Then another quotation. This time I am warning hon. members it is again from The Star, but this one is January 4th. The heading is: "Conciliation Failure -- Take Law in Own Hands" says Brand."

The Telegram -- so you can be sure that I do not discriminate against any of the papers -- under date of January 14th, 1952, contains this heading: "Blames Legislation for Strikes, Unrest, Conciliation Lag." This is a report of a convention of the American Federation of Labour Unions in the province, held in Hamilton, and the report is from one of their



officers addressing the convention, saying the following -- he is quite conservative with a small "c" of course:

"Harry Simons, chairman of the sub-committee of the Federation on Labour Relations Act said strikes and labour unrest could be laid at the door of the ineffective labour legislation and the manner in which some sections of the Labour Relations Act are administered. 'The committee', he said 'specifically had in mind the conciliation service and the long waiting periods many unions have to endure before a report of a conciliation board is handed down.'"

And here is another heading from the Globe and Mail of January 14th reporting on the same convention of the American Federation of Labour Unions in the province: "Seek Action to Speed Conciliation Process." That is not all. Notice how impartial I amply quoting from all of them. This is from the official organ of the Steelworkers' Union, March, 1952: "Steel Labour," it is called, and they have the following question on the front page; it is headed:

"'Conciliation service discrimination making Hamilton ask why should there be a time lapse of seventy-four days between the date of application for conciliation service and the date for a meeting with the officers when a union makes application and a time limit of only two days when a company applies?' This is the question members of Local 2808 were asking themselves not long ago, and they still have not found a satisfactory answer."

This has come from a union which, in my opinion, is right wing labour. You notice I am very, very careful to give you all the information from sources that no one can question. Let me mention one other item, Mr. Chairman, and I draw it to the attention of the



hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). Many people in this province are coming to the conclusion that important sections of industry do not negotiate in good faith but prefer to drag the early negotiations by simply going through the motions of negotiations knowing that eventually they will have to go to conciliation and it will drag on and on.

I feel sure that one of the conciliation officers of the Conciliation Board that dealt with the Ford difficulty said as much in as many words; that many items should have been negotiated between the parties, but they left it all to the Conciliation Board.

I took the time to bring this very vital matter to the attention of the House because it is important. We are not trying to minimize the efforts of the hon. Minister in all of the recent strikes, and I certainly am not minimizing the contribution of the conciliation service of his Department. We all appreciate that, but it is one thing to recognize that fires broke out and "we extinguished them," but not dealing with the cause of the fires that spread, and another thing to find such conservative-minded unions speaking of a danger which will compel them to take matters into their own hands.

I might say that I have not gone over the list of strikes, to catalogue them as to what leadership given unions have, but I would be inclined to think that unions like the T.T.C., Ford and Consumers



Gas, to name but a few that have been in the lime-light, are all led by conservative trade union leadership.

As I see it, Mr. Chairman, in the interests of labour and in the interests of the whole province, fundamental improvement is necessary in this phase of the service of the Department.

I want to say to hon. members, particularly the new ones, that they not lose sight of this fact, that labour legislation as a rule is enacted after labour presses for it. Labour presses for it here or in any other jurisdiction or any other country when it finds that it cannot exercise certain inalienable rights. That is so in Great Britain; that is so in the United States, and it is so in Ontario to have it put on the statute books for one purpose and that is to clarify the workers' rights to choose their unions and to choose their officers, which they did not have the right to do without legislation. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Act as now being used by an ever-increasing number of elements among management and industry is being used for the very opposite purpose for which the Act was framed. Rather than allowing the Act to facilitate the process of selection on a democratic basis, it impedes. I say, what happened in Eatons is one such example, dragging on an application for a year, intimidating people in the meantime, making people drop it. It is one of the main examples we have of this process of dragging



out attempts to reach an understanding and getting a certification.

I say, Mr. Chairman, the Act is now being used by certain elements of industry for the opposite purpose, not to facilitate conciliation and certification but rather to impede it and to demoralize the process. That is bad, and I think we should come to the conclusion that the conciliation services should not be compulsory. I am not speaking on behalf of all the unions when I say that. I say this as a member of this House, that conciliation should be optional ~~xx~~ and not compulsory. So long as you have that clause in the Act which makes it compulsory it becomes possible to drag these conciliation proceedings for ten months and a year, and the employer knows that you cannot go on strike because you have to go through all of the "rigmarole" and so on, and so he has nothing to lose from delay but everything to gain.

MR. DALEY: I would say that is not the attitude of the employers in this province. They are co-operating.

MR. SALSBERG: In my opinion conciliation -- and I was careful to say "in my opinion" -- should be optional and not compulsory. If we could have it optional and the employer knew that unless he really settled down to negotiate in good faith and give the promise that the union would then be free to take strike action, you would have a speed up of negotiations, a quicker resolving of problems and



if either party wants conciliation then let them apply and let them have it.

This will not be done if we continue the method which has resulted in delaying negotiations both for certification purposes as well as negotiating for a new contract. If we do, so far as I predict, the unions will side-step that part of the legislation because they will have no alternative. Negotiations will drag a half year to a year, and the unions will be faced with the choice of either taking matters into their own hands and striking, or going under. In many instances they will not go under; they will side-step the legislation and will act in defence of their rights and in defence of their very existence.

I hope it will not be necessary, and that is why I have laid the facts before the House. I do not want the hon. Minister of Labour to feel that I am unmindful of his contribution and his work. I doubt that he could successfully question the points I have made or even the suggestions I have advanced, and I hope that they will be acted upon.

Section 6 agreed to.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, there is one question on Item 5. I asked the hon. Minister of Labour a question some weeks ago, and this is the question:

"During 1951 how many individuals served as chairman on more than five conciliation boards appointed pursuant to the Labour Relations Act?"

(Take "H" follows)



The Hon. Minister did give me the names of eight judges who had acted on these Boards, but there are some items I think the Hon. Minister may explain. I have here the name of Judge J. C. Anderson, as being on 20 boards, and received, on a per diem allowance, the sum of \$1175. Then at the bottom of the list, I notice the name of Judge J. C. Reynolds, who sat on 17 boards, and received \$2,690. I wonder if the Hon. Minister would care to make some comment on that?

MR. DALEY: It is on a per diem rate. The Chairman gets \$25.00 a day. It just took more days; that is all.

On Vote 96.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Leader of the Opposition): Why is there a decrease of \$5,000 in this vote? The need for conciliation services is growing all the time. How were you able to cut it down by \$5,000?

MR. DALEY: We had that extra five thousand dollars in last year, but we did not need it, so the amount was reduced by that figure.

MR. OLIVER: Does not the Hon. Minister feel that the work of this particular branch of his Depart-



ment is going to grow, and, consequently, he will need more men and more money? It would seem obvious that the work would grow.

MR. DALEY: This amount covers the per diem payments for these Boards. We figured on the Boards to be set up.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): On this same vote, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) if he has any difficulty in obtaining judges to sit on these Boards?

MR. DALEY: Oh, yes, great difficulty. It depends on the season of the year. When the courts are busy, we do have a great deal of trouble, but we do find them, and they are very co-operative. We do not, of necessity, confine it to judges entirely. It is difficult to find people who have the understanding to act as Chairman on some of these Boards. We use professors from the universities when we can get them. But we do have difficulty, and sometimes that delays the appointment of a conciliation board for a week or two, but usually not in excess of that.

In answer to a question by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), may I say that if he



reads the papers, he will recall that George Burt, the International President of the Auto Workers, said the responsibility for the delays was not that of the Department of Labour. They accepted their own responsibility for delays.

MR. SALSBERG: I quoted from their official order.

MR. FROST: The hon. member knows it was the Convention in Vancouver which caused a delay of some six or eight weeks in appointing their member of the Board. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows that, but he does not say so.

MR. SALSBERG: The Hon. Prime Minister knows that whatever may have been the cause for delay amongst the auto workers, it was not that which caused a delay in the appointment by the Gas Workers Union, and yet they failed to get a report for ten months. The Hon. Prime Minister knows that, as he is undoubtedly informed.

(Take "I" follows)



HON. L. M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, much as I disagree with my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) over many things, he does at least bring things up here in the House. Sometimes he brings them up the wrong-way around and gets all mixed up, but at least he does bring them up in the House. I was interested in a report -- and I say this for the benefit of my hon. friend, the member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) -- which appeared some time ago in the Timmins Press under the heading "Grummett Reports".

MR. SALSBERG: Who?

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): "Grummett Reports", which said this:

"The general air of latitude which hangs over the government benches and even extends at times to the Opposition, is the clearest evidence that only by electing a strong and vigorous Opposition, can the people be sure of getting an alert and active government".

On this question, I would point out to my hon. friend, the member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett):

"On Thursday, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) introduced his amendment to The Workmen's Compensation Act which we in the C.C.F., at least, found most disappointing".

The hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) has never risen in his place at any time to



say anything about The Workmen's Compensation Act. The hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) and, yes, my hon. friend the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) did, but the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) who writes this article about the general lack of interest in things, never said a word about The Workmen's Compensation Act, and he has not thought fit to be in this House to-day to hear the labour estimates being discussed.

I suggest that my hon. friend, the member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) have a little talk with his leader on that subject, and then I suggest that if he does not want the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to steal all the show, he had better be here and listen to some of these things going on.

I raise the matter for this reason, that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) at least does bring these things up in the House. But apparently the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) does not bother bringing them up in the House. He prefers to write these things for the Timmins Press, "Grummett Reports". I am going to send over to my hon. friend, the member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) copies of these "Grummett Reports" and let him read the things that are printed there and which we hear nothing about



unless we read them in the newspaper.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) I would like to say the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) is not well to-day. He has a very bad cold.

MR. FROST (Prime Minister): I am very sorry of course, to hear that. But on the other hand, I held the Workmen's Compensation Bill, so that he would be able to discuss it on second reading, and here the Bill now has reached the third reading stage and the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) who is "so disappointed" about this Workmen's Compensation Bill, has never said a single, solitary word about it in the House.

Vote No. 97 and 98 agreed to.

On Vote No. 99:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, on Vote 99, "Boiler Inspection Branch", does the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) feel more inclined than he did a year ago, to accept the recommendation of the Steamfitters Union for new legislation that will require the registration of all employed around boilers and boiler construction.

MR. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, I do not see that that has any connection with



this vote, but I have not changed my opinion on that matter as of now. Of course, I am always open to suggestions. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows that.

MR. SALSBERG: The Union made the recommendation to you a year ago and I thought by now --

MR. DALEY: Well, I have not really had time to think it over.

Votes No's 99 to 103 inclusive agreed to.

On Vote No. 104:

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, Vote No. 104 deals with the Labour Relations Board and I want to say there are things regarding the Board and the Act it administers, which I think must be said in the House at this time. I believe the Government should make a statement, and an important statement, at this time.

Since this Act was enacted, a development has taken place which really undermines the legislation and the work of the Board. The development I refer to is known in the history of labour legislation in this country and elsewhere, as the "Gale decision," a decision brought down by Mr. Justice Gale in the case of the Globe Publishing and Printing Company and the Labour Relations Board which in the opinion of all Labour, constitutes a torpedoing of the Act, an undermining



of the legislation and constitutes a backward step for the Trade Union and the organized workers of this province.

To use the terms of one prominent Labour leader and a former member of this House, Mr. Charles Millard, "the Gale decision" he said, "is a dagger through the heart of Labour".

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Do you agree with that?

MR. SALSBERG: I agree with this much, that the Gale decision and the later upholding of the decision when it was appealed, opens the gates wide.

MR. PORTER: Why?

MR. SALSBERG: For any employer who has the means --

MR. PORTER: No.

MR. SALSBERG: -- and who has legal counsel at his disposal, to drag a Union into court, to protract the efforts of conciliation and to destroy the Union in question.

MR. DALEY: Oh, that is nonsense.

MR. PORTER: Sometimes it cuts both ways, you know.

MR. SALSBERG: That is a very bad --

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, may I remind the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) --



MR. SALSBERG: No, this is one time I will not wait because I expect the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) to make a lengthy reply, because I am going to refer to him in a moment. Would the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) mind waiting for once?

MR. PORTER: Apparently the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) does not wish true --

MR. SALSBERG: I want to be answered intelligently, and an intelligent answer cannot be given until you hear the question.

MR. PORTER: But I was not answering you, I was asking you a question, but you do not like to be asked questions.

MR. SALSBERG: If the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) would only not allow his impatience to get the better of him. The action of the court in the case of the Newspaper Workers Guild and the Board is a very serious matter, of course, because it sets an example, a precedent for firms such as the Globe Publishing and Printing Company and others, to challenge the Board, to challenge its decisions.

MR. DALEY: It is still doing business there.

MR. SALSBERG: And to deny the process of the Board; but more than that, it challenges this Board and all Boards set up by this Legislature. The



Act as adopted in this House was worded very distinctly. At that time the Government, as well as the Legislature as a whole, were aware that unless you safeguard Labour and labour legislation and machinery of this sort, from court action, then you achieve nothing. the Act stated in Section 69, and for the sake of the record, let me give the whole name, "The Labour Relations Act, 1950, Section 69":

"No decision, order, direction, declaration or ruling of the Board shall be questioned or reviewed in any court, and no order shall be made or process entered or proceedings taken in any court whether by way of injunction, declaratory judgment, certiorari --"

Is the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) here?

MR. PORTER: Well, that is Latin.

MR. SALSBERG:

"-- mandamus, quo warranto or otherwise to question, review, prohibit or restrain the Board or any of its proceedings."

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this section, written in Latin and in English, makes it abundantly clear that there shall be no appeal, and no dragging of the decisions of the Board into court, but a big, wealthy firm challenged that portion of the Act, and, in addition to challenging the decision of the Labour Board, it challenged the validity of the Act, and by so doing challenged all Boards set up by this Legislature, whether it is a Milk Control Board, a Rental Board or any other Board.



The shocking feature of the whole thing is that the Government did not lift a finger to defend its Legislation which it brought into the House and which the House adopted. The shocking thing is that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) did not see fit to defend the Act, did not stand by his own legislation. It is very shocking and very disturbing and is so understood by everybody in the labour movement.

What happened was that the Government sat by, and allowed the trade unions affected, with its meagre means, to go to court and engage in litigation and defend the Act.

MR. PORTER: They were not defending the Act; they were defending themselves.

MR. SALSBERG: That is obviously a desertion of the Act by the Government. It is the Government which should have gone to the court, and defended the Act which they introduced and which the Legislature adopted. The hon. Attorney General will not hesitate -- and I find no fault with it -- to enter an appearance when the verdict in his opinion is either too severe or too mild. I have no quarrel with that. But when touching upon the very heart of labour-management relations, when confronted with a challenging of the keystone of the Act, the decision of the Board cannot be dragged into the courts, and certainly under such circumstances, he and the Government should have jumped to the defence of the Act, and not only should he have seen that members of



his staff went into the court and challenged the Gale decision, they should have been in court before the Gale decision was rendered, but I think it was important enough for the hon. Attorney General personally to have appeared and argued the case on behalf of the Government as against the Globe.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member surely knows that I did appear in the case in the Court of Appeal for several days. I do not know what the hon. member is talking about.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, the hon. member knows very well what he is talking about in this case and in all other cases. The hon. Attorney General is aware of that. I do not want to take the time of this House again by quoting from statements of organized labour on this question, Mr. Chairman, but it is a fact that every local union that dealt with this question resented the fact that the Government did nothing to defend the Act, to stand by its own legislation.

I say, Mr. Chairman, that this is a very fundamental problem; it deals with the very essence of the labour laws that are on the statute books of this province. I think the Government stands condemned for their failure to defend their legislation. I believe the legislation now on the statute books, the Ontario Labour Relations Act, has now become seriously defected, weakened, hollowed out by the decisions of the court.



The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) may say: "Well, we are still here and doing business." You are doing business here only so long as firms do not want to challenge you. When they challenge you -- as they will -- the precedent having been established -- the decision of the Board can be taken into court, litigation can become a factor in labour-management relations, the Act will have to be rewritten or it will not serve the purpose --

MR. DALEY: Oh, yes, it will.

MR. SALSBERG: I think the Government owes a statement to the working people of this province and to the population at large, first for its failure to act in defence of its own law, and secondly, what it intends to do in the immediate future to safeguard the legislation which has now been undermined, threatened by the decisions of the court, so that it may be of value in the collective bargaining process in this province.

Mr. Chairman, it is obvious the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) want to decide which should answer.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has said a great deal about a certain decision of the courts. One thing the hon. member seems to overlook is that this decision cuts two ways. There was a case not very long ago in British Columbia, which was brought under legislation somewhat similar to our own, legislation that had what is called a "privative clause" in it similar to the clause the hon. member quoted in great detail. That was a case



between two unions as to which one should be certified and similar proceedings were taken there as were taken here, and of course the union that won that case was very happy that they were able to bring the matter before the courts.

Supposing the Labour Relations Board of Ontario had come to some conclusion in a certain case that was favourable to the employer and unfavourable to labour, the first people in the world who would want to get that matter before the courts would be the labour union who felt that they were unjustly treated.

The scope of the Gale decision is a very narrow one; it does not lay down the rule that any party that loses a dispute before the Labour Board has the right to appeal; it merely decides that in a case where the Board goes so far as to do what the Court says, to "divest itself of its jurisdiction," that is it goes beyond the scope of its powers laid down by the Act, and refuses to hear certain evidence which the court thinks was relevant in coming to the decision, in rare cases of that kind the decision holds that it is open to the party who is aggrieved to proceed by certiorari to the court in order to find out whether the court thinks they have exceeded their jurisdiction.

The Board has been sitting under the various Statutes that have been passed in this province during the past nine years, and this is the first case of



this kind that has arisen and there is no apparent prospect of any other case coming up in the near future. As the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has said, the Board is still carrying on its activities.

It is not the function of the Attorney General in a dispute between two parties before a Board to go before the court and do what the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) suggests, "to defend the legislation." The legislation is on the books, and the Court is there to decide what it means, and the dispute is between the two parties.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, no.

MR. PORTER: The Board is in exactly the same position in many respects as a magistrate. Magistrates are appointed and they hand down decisions; it is not the function of the Attorney General to go before the courts on all occasions and argue that the magistrate was always right. It is the function of the Attorney General to appear in cases of this kind merely to see that all the arguments of fact and of law that should be brought out are fairly presented before the Court, no matter which side might win. It is not the function of this Government, through the Attorney General or any other law officer of the Crown, to argue that what the Board did was right or what the Board did was wrong. A position of neutrality in a dispute should always be taken to see that proper justice be done according to the view of the Court after all the facts and the evidence



and the argument as to the law are laid before it. It seems to me a complete misconception if anything else were to be the case.

To those who feel they have not succeeded in this case it appears, for the time being perhaps, that it is to their disadvantage, but I am warning the hon. member for St. Andrew and other hon. members of this House that some day the shoe may be on the other foot, and it will be a very useful situation, under certain circumstances, if labour is on the other side of the picture in a certain incident that may arise, to be able to seek justice from the Courts when justice has not been done by the Board.

That is the whole situation, Mr. Chairman, and I think the hon. member for St. Andrew is just attempting to inflame a great many people who perhaps have not looked at this in its true perspective, because in other cases -- in one other case in particular -- the shoe was on the other foot and it was a very salutary thing to have it open to the Court.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I will not extend this discussion.

MR. PORTER: I am not going to argue with the hon. member. I am just telling him.

MR. SALSBERG: So that it may be on the record, and for the information of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter), my presentation of the problem here was not an attempt to excite or incite people but to present here in a very mild way the sentiments and the



feelings of the majority of working people in this country, and the discussions that have taken place.

MR. DALEY: Oh, that is not so. We have not had two complaints about it. Surely they would discuss it with me. I have had no complaints.

MR. SALSBERG: You have had no discussions?

MR. DALEY: No, the Board is just --

MR. SALSBERG: That is an astonishing statement, and shows how close the hon. Minister of Labour is in touch with the organized labour movement when he says -- and let it be recorded -- that the trade unions have not discussed with him --

AN HON. MEMBER: They all trust him.

MR. SALSBERG: -- the Government's position in the case of the Newspaper Guild versus the Globe Publishing and Printing Company, and the Gale decision, and its appeal.

MR. DALEY: The hon. member for St. Andrew has exaggerated the whole business.

MR. SALSBERG: I shall leave it at that.

Votes Nos. 104 and 105 agreed to.

On Vote No. 106:

MR. GORDON: Mr. Chairman, in regard to Vote No. 106, could the hon. Minister of Labour tell me, is this assistance to amateur sport the supplying of equipment to amateur organizations?

MR. DALEY: Yes. It is intended as an encouragement to people who sponsor and support children's teams, --- juveniles. Because of the high cost of equipment



today we have a sum of money available and on request from any place in the province, if we are convinced the equipment is needed, we will help to furnish it for such little teams.

MR. GORDON: I notice it is the same sum as last year so I presume the hon. Minister of Labour did not use the money he had a year ago. I think the reason for that is that it was not generally known that these organizations could get this assistance. I have had a call from one such organization as the hon. Minister just mentioned. They sent me a letter which I forwarded to the hon. Minister of Labour personally -- probably he will recall it -- and they have received a very nice lot of equipment which certainly was a great help to these young people. I think if it were more generally known that these young people's organizations could receive this assistance, they would certainly appreciate it. I do not know just what the hon. Minister could do to let them know that they may receive this assistance, but certainly in my own riding I am going to tell a few of them whom I know personally do need this assistance,, that they can by applying get some help towards forming their teams.

MR. DALEY: I wish the hon. member would do that, and I invite all hon. members, as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, to do the same. Last year it is true we did not use the sum set aside. I felt



personally we could not go out and advertise, or at least we did not want to because we thought the flood would be too great, but we would like to help the children's teams all over this province. It takes in any type of sport.

MR. GORDON: Mr. Chairman, I may say the equipment this organization received was first class.

MR. DALEY: We get good stuff and we buy it right, too.

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) tell us if this assistance is given on a percentage basis?

MR. DALEY: A percentage basis according to the size of the municipality?

MR. THOMAS (Ontario): Yes.

MR. DALEY: Oh, no, if we get a request from some group we check on their bona fides, and if it baseball, for instance, we try to give them the catcher's outfit, pads and mask and so on, which is expensive for them to buy, and a few balls and a few bats so they can get started. If they come back again, and we still have money in the fund we might help them a little further, but we try to spread it around, and I would like hon. members to keep that in mind.

MR. HOUCK: We do a lot of giving of hockey sticks, too, do we not?

MR. DALEY: We give hockey sticks and goal pads.



AN HON. MEMBER: Poker chips?

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. minister, why this estimate is now in the Department of Labour? It used to be in the Department of Health, then in the Department of Education.

MR. DALEY: I was looking for a job.

MR. HOUCK: You needed another one, did you?

MR. DALEY: This is a grant which has been discontinued. The money comes from a tax on boxing and wrestling.

MR. HOUCK: That is right, yes.

MR. DALEY: Supervised by the director, and I pressed personally for this until I was told: "All right, you go ahead and administer it then," so that is how it comes to me in the Department of Labour. I think it is a good work these days when we hear so much about juvenile delinquency and so on.

MR. HOUCK: Is Mr. Steele the chairman of the Athletic Commission?

MR. DALEY: Yes.

MR. HOUCK: What is his salary?

MR. DALEY: He has had two increases; he is getting \$4,000 now and we are recommending him for an increase this year.

MR. HOUCK: Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my respects to Mr. Steele, the chairman of the Athletic Commission. I think he is doing a splendid job and I know the hon. Minister of Labour will agree with me. In Ontario we do not have the scandals in



the boxing or wrestling rings that they have in New York State, Michigan, Ohio or Illinois, and I think a lot of that can be attributed to the good work of Mr. Steele.

MR. DALEY: I am glad to hear the hon. member for Niagara Falls say that. I appreciate that.

Votes Nos. 106 and 107 agreed to.

Estimates of Department of Labour agreed to.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise and report that it has come to certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Patrick in the Chair.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions, moves their adoption and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 6th order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the Motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

#### BUDGET DEBATE

MR. W. E. BRANDON (York West): Mr. Speaker, there are two or three highlights in connection with the new Budget which occur to me and for which I believe the Government is to be highly commended. The first is that no new taxes have been introduced; secondly, no existing taxes have been extended, and



thirdly, the Government is proceeding on a "pay-as-you-go" policy.

We all know that each and every one of the citizenry throughout the country do not desire to pay any more taxes than they absolutely have to. At the same time we also realize that any and all services which are provided by any level of Government come from the single source of the taxes paid by the citizens of this province.

(Take "J" follows)



Consequently, if, as, and when the citizens of this province ask for services to be supplied them, needs must also be in a position and also be ready to assume the responsibilities of paying for those services. We know that Governments at all levels, are prepared to provide services provided that the money is forthcoming from those citizens. Heretofore, we have heard much about surpluses in the hands of various governments. The Budget which this Government has brought down provides for a surplus of potentially \$88,000. which is very nominal when one considers the fact that the Budget is approximately \$300,000,000. We also realize that municipalities cannot legally budget for a surplus at all. We also know that municipalities and the Provincial Government are called upon to perform many of the services which the average/citizen requests, they be furnished with. I realize, of course, that the senior level of Government does provide services, but what I am referring are what one might call the "local services" which the average citizen requests that he be furnished. As I have already stated, the surplus of \$88,000. which is budgeted for in the Provincial Budget is not excessive in view of the amount of the Budget itself.

Municipalities, over the years, have had a



justifiable complaint, in my opinion, in not having the wherewithal to provide for the services which they in turn have been called upon to provide. We have also heard it said that municipalities have been called upon to provide services which were not and should not have been the direct responsibility of the municipalities at all, but rather those services were the direct responsibility of the Provincial and the Federal Governments. At this time, I am going to suggest that the Government might take into consideration for the future, a suggestion that certain services such as fire and police, which are now provided at the municipal level with the aid of a provincial grant, should be left entirely upon the doorstep of the municipalities and such services as hospitalization, education and welfare, and relief, which are now shared to a great extent by the municipalities, should be assumed wholly by the Provincial Government. As far as the services in the latter category which I have mentioned are concerned, we do know they have created in themselves a perpetual headache to municipal councils over the years. On the other hand, such services as fire and police, garbage disposal, sewage disposal and so forth, which I have stated are entirely municipal in their character, should be left entirely to the responsibility of the local



municipality. In other words, what I am suggesting is this; it might be well to eliminate grants on the part of the Provincial Government to municipalities in certain categories and leave the municipalities to assume the whole responsibility and the Provincial Government to assume the responsibilities in other channels.

Another feature which is high-lighted in the Budget this year is the grant in lieu of taxes on Provincial Government and Hydro properties to municipalities. That is a matter which has been sought by municipal councils, the Ontario Mayors and Reeves Association, the Ontario Municipal Association, over the years. It is very gratifying to know that in the year 1952, the Government of this province has made a great concession, for indeed, it is a concession, to the municipalities in this respect. My only hope is that the Federal Government at Ottawa may likewise follow the precept of this Government in affording relief to the municipalities insofar as Federal property is concerned. We do know to-day there has been a grant in certain cases by the Federal authority, where the assessment has exceeded four per cent. of the total assessment insofar as Federal property is concerned. However, where the Federal property assessment has been under four per cent., no concession has been made



whatsoever to the local municipalities even though, in great measure, these properties of the Federal Government, have been serviced to a very great degree.

Dealing with this matter of grants in dollars and cents to the municipalities, it will mean approximately \$2,000,000. on Government property and a like amount on Hydro property, and local commission property, so the municipalities stand to have an increase this year of approximately \$4,000,000. which is, as I have said, very gratifying.

I mentioned a moment ago that municipalities over the years have found great difficulty in carrying on their financing from year to year, due to the substantial increases which have come about, increases in salary, increases of cost of operation of departments et cetera. In addition, we also find there are emergency conditions which have arisen. Last week, we heard in this House of the erosion problems which have occurred in the Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair sections, due to a recent storm. There are other sections of the province which have suffered similar disaster locally. The other day I mentioned to this House that in the village of Long Branch, which is located in my constituency, there were thirty-four homes damaged in that one municipality alone and twenty



of them have been condemned for habitation purposes. That means there are twenty families who have had to find other accommodation. In some instances, houses which were damaged, made uninhabitable, were being purchased by the people who were living in them, and it represented a life savings as far as they were concerned. When they found themselves in this difficulty, they approached the closest level of government to them, namely, the local municipal council, and they asked the council for aid, financial aid, assistance of a practical nature to obtain other accommodation. Immediately, of course, accommodation was obtained for these families, with other residents in the area, or friends or relatives. No one was left without a roof over his or her head. The dollars and cents value of investment to these people is lost at the moment. Whatever they have invested in these homes, they do not appear to have any opportunity of recovering. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned the other day that if the Dominion Government were to declare some of these areas as representing an emergency area, this Government would be glad to co-operate in rendering financial and other assistance. It is unfortunate, however, that from a municipal level, nothing can be done because, as I have stated, no surpluses are had at the municipal level.



and even if there were, it would mean that the bulk of the recouping of monies to these persons who have lost their homes, would be levied against the real estate of the other residents in the immediate community. That definitely is not fair. It should be possible to obtain financial aid from the senior levels of government for the taxation spread is much broader in its character and incidence would not be so severe as at the local level.

We have had on our Statute books in Ontario for some little time, a provision whereby the municipalities have been afforded funds for the purpose of providing sewer, water and incinerator improvement locally. These funds have been obtained through the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation. So far, since its inception, there have been 35 municipalities which have taken advantage of this particular fund, and debentures have been purchased by the Corporations in excess of \$10,000,000. In my own constituency, the township of Etobicoke disposed of some of its debentures in this regard, to the extent of some \$69,200. In the Toronto area, we can add to that, debentures of the township of Scarborough in the sum of almost \$2,500,000. and the township of North York in the sum of approximately \$1,500,000. all of which have been provided out of this



fund. Those of us who have had experience in municipal councils, realize there are many other services in addition to those which I have mentioned which the municipal council is called upon to provide, new schools have to be built, roadways have to be financed, the local public health has to be administered and many of the local services have to be provided. Occasionally one finds that a new local Municipal Chamber has to be erected. At the present time, there is no facility whatsoever provided to the local municipality in obtaining funds in advance to take care of any of these situations. The local municipal council has become wholly responsible for these commitments. What I am going to suggest at this time is that the Government might take into consideration, the advisability of the creation of what I would choose to call a "rotating credit fund" for municipalities whereby the Government, through a corporation, would purchase debentures of municipalities and then the municipalities would have funds wherewith to proceed with public works within its own boundaries. During the past year, there have been many municipalities in Ontario and immediately in the Toronto area which have found it necessary to do their financing beyond the boundaries of the province of Ontario and, indeed, of Canada.



Those who are in command of certain financial operations in the country to the south of us, have assisted materially by purchasing debentures of municipalities and even of this province. I realize the Provincial Government does not have the same facilities at its disposal, as the Federal Government, for calling upon the Bank of Canada to do its financing, but, perhaps it could be that either the Provincial Government or the Provincial Government with the assistance of the Federal Government, might set up such a fund which could be used to purchase these debentures, say, on a ten-year basis and at a rate of interest which would be possibly 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. At least, it would be at a rate less than that which municipalities are obliged to pay at the present time, and the funds which would be paid out to a municipality by way of purchase of these debentures to assist in improvements, would come back in the amount of one-tenth the following year and spread over ten years, the whole of that debenture would have been repaid. Meanwhile, other municipalities who were in need of similar assistance, could call upon that fund for practical help.

We know, insofar as education is concerned, that the picture from a Provincial Government standpoint has expanded materially from the year 1943 when



the grant was \$6,000,000. approximately. It increased to \$47,000,000. in 1951. In 1952, the grants will amount to approximately \$55,000,000. whereas the overall cost of education has increased from \$13,000,000. in 1943, to \$72,000,000. in 1951. In other words, the ratio of increase on the overall cost has been approximately five and a half times that of 1943, whereas the ratio in the amount of provincial grant has been eight times. One can readily see from that, the fact that the Provincial Government have been assuming a greater and greater proportion of the cost of education in the overall picture. There is one point which, however, I would suggest, the Government and the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) may take into consideration. That is as to the advisability of setting up a salary schedule for the teachers of the province of Ontario. In the Toronto area, not only in regard to education, but municipal services generally, the salary schedule of one municipality is quoted by the employees in a particular department, to the council of an adjacent municipality as being the ideal or the basis of a proper salary schedule. There, you have the salary schedules tossed by one group from one municipality to the council of another municipality with the idea that the lower municipality's salary schedule would be



raised to that of the higher schedule. Now, if we carry this on ad infinitum, no one can tell where the level of salaries for our police department, our teachers, members of our fire department, and members of our local municipal services is going to stop. It would appear that it would just keep on growing like Topsy, until some time in the future, a real problem would be had by the councils of the municipalities in trying to level things off. As I have stated, I would suggest that the matter might be considered of preparing a salary schedule across the province for many of the municipal services, such as those which I have mentioned.

Recently, we have heard much about the matter of exemptions from a municipal standpoint and it would appear that in some cases, exemptions are operating as a hardship on some municipalities and not on others. For instance, it has been said in regard to the grants in lieu of taxes on Government property, that the municipalities who do not have government property does not get very much. In reply to that, I say the municipalities as a whole, will all share in the general increase of \$19,000,000. which is going across the board to the municipalities. Certain others, of course, will benefit additionally insofar as they may receive grants in lieu of taxes on Government and Hydro



properties. The thought just occurred to me that it might be worth considering to repeal legislation which compels exemption in municipalities, and to turn the responsibility over to the councils of municipalities as to what properties the council will exempt from time to time. In that way, no municipality will be "behind the eight-ball," so to speak, in having to provide exemptions which the council of the municipality might feel it should not have to do. At the same time, there would be a greater local personal interest taken in each charity which would be exempt or in respect of which exemption would be sought.

Coming to the municipalities in the riding of West York, there are some matters there which I would like to draw to the attention of the Government. I sincerely trust that many of these matters will have been taken into consideration in the preparation of the Budget, particularly dealing with the matter of highways in West York. There we have a highway known as No. 27 highway, which runs through Long Branch on up north toward Barrie. That particular highway from No. 2 highway, which is generally known as the Lakeshore Road, to the Dundas highway, is a two-lane highway.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)



The traffic along that highway has increased tremendously in the past few years, due to the increase in industry in the area, and also in respect of the increase in home construction and the residents living in that immediate vicinity. That highway really requires to become a four-lane highway at the earliest possible moment.

There is another highway, generally known as "The Queensway", which runs from the Humber through to Number 27 Highway. The same conditions prevail, namely, a great deal of building of homes and industry in that area, which has increased the traffic tremendously. Also on the "Queensway" is located the market, about which we heard something in this House the other day, which has been under construction for quite some time, but which has been delayed due to the lack of available steel and other materials. It would appear, however, that part of that market area might be made available to some of the farmers in the area, and provide facilities for them to come in and market their wares, and in this way, the market could be put to use at a very early period. In dealing with the matter of schools and highways, there are two things



which I would like to suggest. One is that in all school areas, during school hours and on school days, vehicular traffic speed limits should be reduced ~~to~~ from 15 to 20 miles per hour. The safety of our children is something which is of paramount importance to each hon. member of this House, and we cannot be too careful, nor go to too great lengths in providing for their safety, coming from and going to school.

In addition to that, all hon. members know that traffic lights have been of great help in certain cases, but have also been a great hindrance. I do not suppose there is anything more disconcerting to a motorist driving along the highway than to come to a series of traffic lights, with the red light showing against him, in a comparatively short distance. However, I suggest that on Provincial Highways, where schools are located, in addition to having the speed of vehicular traffic reduced, there should be a push-button traffic light control, which would permit the school children to cross the highway safely, from the side of the road upon which the school is located, to the other side.

Generally speaking, as I have stated, the budget is one which has satisfied me in great measure,



and I know it likewise will have satisfied many municipalities of this Province. Some of you may say that does not appear to be the way "I heard it", when you hear in some of the municipalities, "What good does this budget do, for our town, or our village, or our city?" The fact of the matter is that when this Budget is analyzed in its application to the municipalities, there is no doubt but that the municipalities will be receiving more money than they received last year, and if those moneys are expended -- as undoubtedly they will be -- for the benefit of the people in this Province, and the grants which are voted to the municipalities will be expended for the benefit of the people in the local area, I think we will all realize the fact that this Government has done and is doing everything in its power to improve the financial condition of the municipalities in this Province.

MR. W. J. STEWART (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House. I may say that to-morrow we will consider the Estimates of



the Department of Agriculture, and we shall go into a number of second readings, provided the Hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) disposes of his estimates in time. As all hon. members know, we meet at two o'clock.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) if there is any likelihood of a Session to-morrow night?

MR. PORTER: No, there will be no night Session to-morrow, but there is a likelihood of one on Wednesday, and perhaps on Thursday.

MR. G. C. WARDROPE (Port Arthur): What time do we meet to-morrow?

MR. PORTER: Two o'clock.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) if there is any truth in the report that we have to wear morning suits starting next week?

MR. PORTER: I have issued no fiat on that. That is entirely optional. I am sure it would suit the hon. member (Mr. Houck) very well.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at six of the clock p.m.

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